



# A Critical Literary Glance

*into*

*Ali A. M. Yeddi's Novel:*

## A Racial Madness against Innocence

Dr. Abdelrahman Mohd Yeddi Elnoor

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## **Dedication**

To whosoever against Racism

*This is from the grace of  
my Lord  
Unlimited gratitude to Him*

## Contents

<b>P. N.</b>	
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>Ali A. M. Yeddi: A Short Biography</b>	<b>1</b>
• Ali's Birth and Early Education	1
• Ali's High Talent and Intellectual Tendencies	1
• Ali's Love for English Language	2
• Ali's Aesthetic Vision as Manifested in Early Artistic Works	3
• Ali's Literary Achievements and Philosophical Vision	4
<b>Chapter-wise Summary</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Literary Genre</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Plot Structure</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Narrative Technique</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Setting, Scenes, Images and Symbols</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Characterization</b>	<b>101</b>
• Henry Frank	103
• Clinton: A Sadist and Pathological Racist	106
• Peter	111
• Nancy	115
• Martin	117
• Dr. Donald Arthur	118
• Harrison Bumble	119
• Louis Davisson	121
<b>The Main Theme</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>Clinton's Death: A Case of Divine Retribution</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>Aptness and Significance of the Title</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>153</b>

*In the name of Allah; the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful  
and PBU His Prophet and the Purged Progeny*

## **Introduction**

Allah's will (be done)! There is no power, but with Allah, the Almighty, praise be to Allah, the Cherisher and the Sustainer of the worlds, and PBU the Prophet Mohammed and his purged progeny.

Dear reader: In previous publications, I emphasized the importance of literature in fostering the critical faculty and linguistic skills of learners. Here also, I repeat by saying that literature offers a rich linguistic material that strengthens students' engagement with the language and improves his skills in the target language. It also provides a rich context for developing students' analytical, interpretative, evaluative and critical faculty. Therefore, it is important to incorporate simple and authentic works of literature into the teaching courses of English language in order to sharpen the critical faculty of the learners and foster their language skills. Literature encourages learners to engage, critically, with diverse aspects of the literary work such as interpreting, evaluating and inferring and thus it is a powerful tool for developing the critical thinking abilities of the learners. In fact, teaching authentic English literature or literature in English through the focus on the critical study of the works of literature does not only improve the language competence of the learners, but also cultivates their critical thinking and prepares them to navigate the complex reality of the world around them. Developing critical thinking is important for students as it enables them to engage

in deeper cognitive processes such as analysis, evaluation, etc., which are essential for, both, academic persuasion and dealing with solving real-world issues. Through literary criticism, learners handle, critically, issues in literature such as plot structure, narrative technique, characterization, setting, symbolism, viewpoint, theme, aptness of the title, etc. They challenge them, develop their critical faculty and language proficiency. It enables them to analyze the data and information critically, form reasoned judgment and make informed decisions that may be crucial to their life and the destiny of the society in which they live. Thus, profound knowledge of literary criticism broadens readers interpretive, analytic and evaluative skills. Therefore, I was keen on presenting another critical literary evaluation of another novel so as to help learners of English language and literature to learn the basic process of evaluating literary books and develop their ability to make a rational argument. They may support their argument, opinions and judgments with reasons and textual evidences though I avoided doing so in this critical study so that it may not be a bulky textbook, but I handled, critically, the main issues of the novel that are clear and do not need textual evidence to support them. In other words, I wrote this critical study to contribute to the process of qualifying students in the field of, both, English language and literary criticism and enable them to wade into the field of critical study of literary books, particularly, novels and make their own critical studies of the virgin novels that are produced locally and internationally. I handled, critically, the second novel by Ali A. M. Yeddi in order to provide learners of English language, students of literature and researchers with a material that will enable them in their language and critical studies and researches. Hence, this book gives the basic framework or template for handling, critically any novel.



The novel “A Racial Madness against Innocence” is another virgin novel by the flourishing novelist Ali A. M. Yeddi who displayed his genius artistic intellect that appeared as a novelist at an early age of his life with his first novel, “The Legendary Whale” about which I have written and published a critical study titled, “A Critical Sail into Ali Yeddi’s Novel: The Legendary Whale”. This also is a critical study about Ali’s new novel “A Racial Madness against Innocence.” It is well known that handling, critically, a virgin work of literature is not an easy task. It is a challenging and formidable task that needs a sharp intellectual and critical acumen which is capable of making a vertical and horizontal shredding of the texts of the work of literature and offering critics the reasonable critical foundation for further critical studies in order to pave the road for readers and researchers to conduct a healthy critical assessment of such new works of art. These two critical studies are additions to my first critical study about Tayeb Salih’s novel which was titled, “Tayeb Sali’s Season of Migration to the North: An Ideo-literary Evaluation.” These three critical studies, if added to the courses of studying novels, they will help students of literature and literary studies in learning the basic templates or frames of studying novels and sharpen their critical faculties.

After writing a critical literary study of Ali’s first novel, “The Legendary Whale” and then getting engaged in a critical literary study of his second novel, “A Racial Madness against Innocence”, I realized that this flourishing novelist has exceptional skills in creating literary works that are capable of attracting readers to read them and engaging critics and scholars in conducting literary studies of his literary works to examine their various literary aspects. This critical literary study of the novel “A Racial Madness against Innocence” will show that Ali has various types of interests and he is capable of giving a deep

literary insight of whatever he handles artistically. The previous novel; “The Legendary Whale”, was about a revenge against a whale that killed a young son of a fisherman. He projected the conflict between man and nature that results from the inability of man to understand the instincts of nature or his failure to consider them as nature’s instincts and allow them to operate in their own seats of nature. The critical study of the novel “A Racial Madness against Innocence” found that the main theme of the novel is racism and the victim was also a young boy. Whatever the causes of victimization may be, the events that cause the victimization of young people make the heart of the reader bleed. In both the novels, young boys are victims of the forces around them; whether natural or human. Both the novels have great manifestations of adventurism and suffering within them. The adventurism gives the works of literature their dramatic significance and dimension while suffering gives them their emotional dimensions.

This critical study found that the novel “A Racial Madness against Innocence” is a sweeping tale of a racial madness that deserves not only a place on the shelves of the personal library, but also it should be part of the literary courses in education in order to enlighten the new generations about the dangers of being a racist, particularly, in societies like the Sudanese society which suffers from racial mindsets that created a lot of agony and suffering to the Sudanese society. The novel is a cultural touchstone and a literary masterpiece by one of the finest young novelists of our time. It leaves a profound impression on the reader. Whoever reads the novel will never be able to forget the story of the orphan red Indian boy; Peter.

The novel reflects the impressive literary career of a young novelist whose literary imagination may appear to be displaced; in the sense that it generates stories which have foreign backgrounds and

characters, but they still possess a universal appeal and capable of depicting the details of the cultural characteristics of that society with all its minute details and at the same time drawing the attention of the reader in each and every culture that the same problem may be within him or existing around him. At its heart, “A Racial Madness against Innocence”, is a contemporary classic in the form of a novel about the misuse of power and the consequent production of evil by some types of reckless racial people and generating an overwhelming evil that is capable of destroying not only humans, but also humanity itself. The details of the novel with its descriptions of the brutality that springs from racism envisions a dark racial world that can lead humanity to its worst crimes.

Dear reader: This compelling novel is unlike anything you’ve ever read. It is a stunning novel from one of the finest contemporary young novelists. Beautifully written and richly detailed, “A Racial Madness against Innocence” is a crowning achievement in the field of contemporary fiction that deals with a poignant racial behavior of a high-ranking officer in an army of a country that calls itself a superpower which wants to liberate other countries while it is itself under the bondage of manufactured and protected racism. It describes a racial behavior that leads a human being to the borders of madness and pushes him to commit unprecedented crimes. It is a thought-provoking novel that opens human beings’ minds to the fact that racial behaviors can sweep human society and make it experience the worst and cruelest behavior a human being can produce. It is a heart-wrenching story that exposes the racial culture that takes hold of even the high-rank personal in a society that claims to be the guardian of freedom and coexistence, but in fact, it breeds declared and undeclared racism that manifests itself in various forms every day.

The same racial attitude that mercilessly strangled the neck of George Floyd and crushed it under the knee of a reckless racist made Clinton banish an innocent red Indian boy to a deserted island and then tried to shoot him. The problem is that the killer of George Floyd did not get what he deserves whereas Clinton went through the course of 'Divine Retribution' or what is known in eastern cultures as 'Karma' and consequently he had been killed and nobody felt sorry for his death. This disparity in the justice system between that of real life as in the case of George Floyd and that of literary imagination which tries to console reader's heart with a divine retribution shows that the novelist wanted to say that so long as the racist in real life escapes the rule of law and the deserved punishment, human society will continue to produce many victims like George Floyd and Peter. It seems that the novelist wanted to draw the attention of the society to the fact that racism is a crime that needs an immediate and severe legal action and people should not wait for the 'Divine Retribution' or what is known in eastern cultures as 'Karma' to act because racism may continue to rise and create a lot of human agonies if the 'Divine Retribution' is delayed till judgment day. The novel seems to say that if the 'Divine Retribution' has not interfered, Peter, Fank and Nancy would have been killed by that rascal racist; Clinton. In real life, the racist killer of George Floyd was supposed to get capital punishment, but so long as the Anglo-Saxon judicial system is existing, red Indians and Blacks will continue to suffer and their salvage would be through the hands of the new world order that is emerging to do what the Japanese pilot have done for Clinton. as George Floyd became the icon of the victims of racism in real life, Peter became the icon of victims in literature. He got justice as a result of a Japanese raid and the racist who killed George Floyd is waiting a raid from the emerging

world order or the slapping hand of the Divine Retribution.

Thus, the novel “A Racial Madness against Innocence” is open for varied ways and angles of critical studies that enrich the literary arena and become an attention drawing tool to the societies to look into their social problems and try to solve them before they drive the society to its doom. It is a story that urges the reader to follow the good calls of his heart and create a good life for those who need it. This compelling novel about the evils of racism will make the reader reconsider the selfish and racial Darwinian philosophies and ideologies that have swept him and made him like Clinton; the racist, ready to dream of cooking and eating human flesh. It is a novel that forces the reader to reflect on the path of life he is following and the choices he is making regarding his relations with other human beings. Thus, it is a reformative and didactic story that every human being should read and take lessons from. The flowing critical literary handling of the novel will reveal a lot more about it.

**Dr. Abdelrahman Mohammed Yeddi Elnoor, 2025**

## **Ali A. M. Yeddi: A Short Biography**

This is a brief biography about the novelist; Ali A. M. Yeddi.

### **Ali's Birth and Education**

The novelist: Ali Abdelrahman Mohammed Yeddi Elnoor was born in Sudan on 31<sup>st</sup> of January 2007. He is the elder son of Dr. Abdelrahman Mohammed Yeddi Elnoor who was, at then, working as the main legal translator in Judiciary Department in Abu Dhabi. When Ali was three years old, he was enrolled in 'Noh's Ark English medium Kindergarten' (KG) in Abu Dhabi. By the age of five, he was enrolled in the first-standard in 'Al Khartoum International School'; an Arabic medium Basic school, due to the return of his father to Sudan. When he was seven years old; in 2014, he joined 3<sup>rd</sup>. standard in 'Sudanese School', Doha, Qatar, as his father has been recruited as Expert of Translation in the Department of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Doha, Qatar. He completed 12<sup>th</sup>. Standard and achieved 94.5% that qualified him for admission in MBBS. Now, he is pursuing a medical course; MBBS, in the Islamic Republic of Iran; Shiraz University for Medical Sciences.

### **Ali's High Talent and Intellectual Tendencies**

Ali has always been a talented person and rather a prodigy since his early childhood. He has displayed early signs of extraordinary cognitive abilities and captivated his parents' and teachers' attention since his childhood. His parents realized that he was not ordinary like other young boys of his age. He was exceptional and rather phenomenal in his intellectual abilities. Throughout his Basic and secondary schooling, was the top of his class without any true competitor. He was a disciplined student and adored by his teachers. Since his childhood, he has been very bookish and in a deep love to general reading and drawing natural scenes. He was insisting on attending the annual bookfairs in Doha

to select reading material such as novels, stories, history of world politics, encyclopedias and other titles about nature's life on land, in seas and oceans. He was not contented with only knowing information typical to that of the young boys of his age, rather, he was deeply engrossed in material related to various topics. He absorbed abundant knowledge at a pace which was phenomenal; indeed. Consequently, he became a cultured young talent who was always distinct as far as general knowledge and drawing natural sceneries are concerned. His conversation always featured ideas that are seldom in the vocabulary of those of his age. In addition to reading a lot of literary and political works and going through many encyclopedias about nature on land or in seas and oceans, he started reading about the world wars; the first and the second world wars as well as the Russian-Ukraine war. Despite being young, he was having a lot of knowledge about these wars. His deep knowledge about world wars made him in love with drawing fighters of different shapes and models; old and modern. He has his own political views about world's affairs. He is an anti-Nazi, an anti-Zionist, anti-imperialist and a strong supporter of Russia, specially, after he realized that, both, Hitler and Zelensky are Nazis with Zionist backgrounds and therefore he considered them to be behind the suffering of millions not only in Ukraine, but also in Europe and the world. He resents the pro-Zionist rulers in the Arab world, admires the Iranian leadership and the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and says that if he were an Iranian, he would join it as it produced heroes like Sulaimani.

### **Ali's Love for English Language**

Ali is a lover of English language. Being a person who lives in Arabic speaking society, he devotes a lot of time to improve his English language skills. One of the best series of reading comprehension in English language which he liked and completed was 'Stories of the World' by Safia Iqbal. When his father takes the family to India, he collects the courses of English language taught in non-English medium schools in India and reads them all; from the first cover to the last cover. Therefore, his skill in English language got developed and he became ahead of his classmates who depend only on the course prescribed by the school. He has

acquired the ability to think in English language since his early boyhood though he has been studying in Arabic medium schools. Hence, Ali's skill in thinking in English language, his ability to organize his language and his rich artistic imagination enabled him to write in English language at an early age.

### **Ali's Aesthetic Vision as Manifested in Early Artistic Works**

Ali's aesthetic vision and philosophy of life started manifesting themselves through his love for nature that has been projected in his nature's paintings in which he took care of the details that depict various aspects of nature in such a way that revealed him as a lover, a guardian and a defender of nature. Though his eyes were opened to cities landscapes with their skyscrapers and modern infrastructures in cities on the Persian Gulf; Abu Dhabi, Doha, etc., he was a lover of nature and a keen observer of the behavior of animals. Since his early childhood, he has been undergoing an intensive attachment to nature. In his own room in modern cities in which he lived, he made use of modern media such TV and internet to watch and experience a variety of nature's settings and consequently he internalized them within his aesthetic structure and got influenced by them. He was a lover of the TV programs and channels that give information about nature whether on land or in seas and oceans. He was in love with watching films about sea-animals in various oceans including the north and south arctic oceans and land-animal in Africa, north America, Latin America, South America, Asia, South-east Asia, Australia. All these have been reflected in his drawing and writing talent. A close examining of his paintings shows the interest of the novelist in nature and its treasures. He has many drawings which depict nature in its instinctive action, reveal his aesthetic structure and reflect his crave for nature in general. The amount of observation of nature which he has acquired through attending TV programs and reading books and encyclopedias about nature made his nature-talent richer than even of those who actually live in actual natural-setting. He possessed a keen observing and penetrating mentality that picks up the minute and exceptional details of nature and natural setting in a better way than those who actually live in rural setting or sea-side areas. These minute and



exceptional details which he incorporates in his drawings right from early stages of his childhood captivated everyone who saw his drawings despite the simple drawing tools which he was using. Therefore, Ali has been a good drawer of nature and natural scenes. He accomplished many works of art when he was not more than thirteen years old. His drawing skills continued to improve rapidly to produce many marvelous, vivid and active natural scenes that depict the nature-in-action. They are the outcome of the material which he watches or reads. This was only a prelude of a high intellect which started unfolding itself as he was growing. Specimens which reflect Ali's early artistic inclinations and political attitude are included in the index of the book titled "A Critical Sail into Ali Yeddi's Novel: The Legendary Whale" just to show some samples of his early drawings that reflect his love for nature and political knowledge. They may facilitate the process of understanding Ali's growing literary and artistic philosophy as well as his intellectual and political vision. Moreover, being an artist, he supplemented the text of the novel with simple pencil illustrations. They added to the artistic and literary value of the novel.

### **Ali's Literary Achievements and Philosophical Vision**

Ali authored his first novel in English; 'The Legendary Whale' when he was only 14 years old. At then, he was studying in 10<sup>th</sup>. Standard class. Consequently, he became one of the youngest novelists in the world. It is a great, fresh and wonderful work of imagination that sprang out from a young and fresh intellect. Then, he produced his second novel; "A Racial Madness against Innocence" when he was 17 years old. He completed it simultaneously with his studies in 12<sup>th</sup>. Standard class. Nevertheless, it has not affected his academic achievement. It shows that he is a genius, indeed, who can run and achieve two intellectual achievements simultaneously.

The novel 'A Racial Madness against Innocence' is a projection of the extent of cruelty that racism can produce in human society. Racism, as it is projected in the novel, created heart-breaking events and reflected the fact that many people in the

society are victims of racism and if they do not find protection, racists may kill them. The novel balanced the gruesome acts of racism with great acts of humanity and thus it gave hope to humanity that as long as good people are there in the society, all types of cruelty can be confronted and neutralized in a way or another. The novel presents two worlds; the world of the evil of racism and the world of human salvation. They confronted each other and finally the world of salvation of humanity prevailed. The novel is not just a chronicle of Peter's miseries which resulted from his orphanage or racial discrimination, it projects the humanistic philosophy of the novelist who presented the disastrous consequence of being a racist and urged people to be true humans. Despite his young age, the novelist displayed his deep understanding and concern about the evils of racism and the importance of confronting it. The novel dramatized and depicted the philosophy of the novelist artistically, effectively and skillfully. All the characters of the novel played their role effectively. They became unforgettable characters. Henry Frank and Nancy Frank were great manifestation of humanity. Martin displayed a brave readiness for self-sacrifice. The lunatic Clinton became an icon of racism and cruelty. Donald Arthur is a model of good friend and a dedicated doctor who works sincerely to save lives. John Edward is an example of a true friend in need. Harrison Bumble is a sleeping-lover guy who is a source of fun in the novel. His character and behavior relieve the reader by providing humorous situations. Thomas, Jerry, Jack and Darwin are examples of blind tools who execute dirty tasks without asking any question. The novel is a call for man to be aware of the evils that exist within him and around him. The novelist displayed literarily, philosophically, artistically and dramatically, the evil of racism and the fate of whoever gets involved in it.

## Chapter-wise Summary

### Chapter 1

The novel gives the first chapter 'A New and Kind Home' as a subtitle. It opens with the description of a cold, snowy and gloomy winter on a day of December 1935, in San Francisco in California. It gives a vivid description of the street in which Henry Frank; a pilot in US air force, was walking. He finds a small red Indian boy in a bad condition, sitting near a tree. He felt pity for him though racial people around him blamed him for caring for a red Indian and told him that even the government does not care about them, but he scolded them, considered them to be cruel and wronged the government for neglecting the red Indians.

Frank took the red Indian boy to his home to put him under his care. Then, he went to bring his friend; Dr. Donald Arthur, to provide medical treatment to the red Indian boy. Nancy; Frank's wife, felt pity for the boy and gave him soup. The red Indian boy was not knowing English. Martin; the sincere servant, undertook the task of teaching him English.

Dr. Donald Arthur, generously, gave the boy medical treatment free of charge and Frank brought the prescribed medicines. Frank and Nancy decided to adopt the boy as their son. They named him as Peter. They showered their care on him. With the help of Martin, Peter started learning English.

Nancy's racist family, particularly her brother; Clinton, did not like the idea of adopting a red Indian child. Clinton was an officer in the US navy in the Pacific Ocean. He visited Frank and Nancy and displayed his lunatic, racist and arrogant mentality. He argued with Frank and Nancy and told them that he prefers to adopt a dog or a cat instead of adopting a red Indian child. He does not consider red Indians to be humans. After getting engaged in an argument with Frank, he left their house.

## Chapter 2

The subtitle of the second chapter is 'Planning for War'. Peter's health began to improve though he was still weak. Peter learned some English. Frank started probing and developing the potentialities and skills of Peter with special care to preserve his native Indian culture. As Peter was from the native community who are popular in playing music on flute, Frank brought a flute for him to make the family enjoy listening to red Indian music. Peter passed a nice time with Frank, Nancy and Martin.

\*\*\*\*\*

Peter loved Frank, Nancy and Martin. He skillfully played music. By 1941, Peter became a healthy 12-year-old boy. Frank developed not only his music skills, but also his intellectual awareness through chatting with him about the world's affairs and the condition of Europe in the wake of the breaking out of the second world war and its effects on the family's life. Frank decided to participate in the war as a pilot of USAF. Nancy wanted to accompany Frank if he is sent to war, but she does not want to go to Europe. She prefers the Pacific Islands.

\*\*\*\*\*

On the 7<sup>th</sup> of December 1941, the Japanese air force bombed Pearl Harbor. Consequently, Franklin Roosevelt declared war against Japan. Frank decided to join the US air force in the Pacific Ocean; in Hawaii. His family also decided to accompany him. They will travel by air to the Pacific. Though they are going to a war zone, however, Peter was happy as he will travel by air.

John Edward; a friend of Frank since the days of military college and a pilot in the USAF, visited Frank at home. He was also planning to join the American army in the Pacific. They decided to travel together the following week-end. Frank's family began to prepare for the day of travelling.

### Chapter 3

The subtitle of the third chapter is 'Travelling to the Pacific'. Before three days of travelling, Frank met Dr. Arthur in the market. He was also planning to travel to the Pacific to be part of the medical team there. Being an officer in the navy, Clinton also decided to travel Hawaii. Nancy asked him to prepare a house for them in Oahu Island near Pearl Harbor. Martin expected that Clinton won't be happy if he sees Peter in Hawaii, but Frank took the matter easy.

\*\*\*\*\*

On the day of travelling, Frank, Nancy, Peter and Martin were ready and well dressed. They went by bus to the airfield outside San Francisco and boarded a C-47 Skytrain plane. Dr. Arthur and Edward also joined.

\*\*\*\*\*

They arrived at Oahu Island. Louis Davisson, an old officer, welcomed them and told Frank and Nancy that her brother; Clinton, prepared a house for them, not in Oahu Island, but in a big island few miles away from Hawaii. They can go there by a boat or small ship. Davisson warned them against Clinton who is a nervous man and controls over that island. Davisson warned them also against the four guards of Clinton; namely, Thomas, Jerry, Jack and Darwin. Nancy also, like Martin, was worried about Clinton's reaction when he sees Peter.

\*\*\*\*\*

When they reached the island, an officer gave them the key of the house. Clinton visited them hanging two pistols on his belt. Two of his guards came with him and waited outside the house. He spoke to Frank about the dangerous coming battles against Japan. Peter and Martin were inside the room. Peter wanted to see Clinton, but Martin prohibited him, however, Peter insisted on seeing him. When Peter appeared, Clinton became angry and argued with Frank about the reason behind the presence of Peter

with them. Frank became angry, but he concealed his anger. Clinton asked him to send Peter back to the main land or he will take action against Frank. Frank challenged Clinton and the latter departed angrily. Nancy was inside the kitchen and she heard about a hot argument between Frank and Clinton. When she came out, Frank told her about the reason behind Clinton's anger. She tried to assure Frank that Clinton will not do anything harmful. Frank also became worried about what will happen during his absence, but Martin assured him that he will take care of everything and he is ready to sacrifice himself for protecting Peter.

## Chapter 4

The subtitle of the fourth chapter is 'The Bombing Mission.' On the following day, after quarreling with Frank's family, Clinton was walking in the port with his guards. He was angry. When they inquired about the reason behind his anger, he told them that it is because of the red Indian boy who has been adopted by Frank and brought to the island. He started planning to get rid of the boy and decided to banish him to an isolated island.

\*\*\*\*\*

Two weeks later, Clinton received a call telling him that an order has been issued by the White House to bomb an island 30 miles away from Alaska. Clinton sent Harrison Bumble to intimate Frank and give him the order without telling him that it is from Clinton, but Bumble told Frank that it is from Clinton. Frank realized that Clinton may take advantage of his absence and harm Peter, but Nancy assured him that nothing bad will happen.

Clinton was walking in the port. He saw Bumble putting a cigarette, sitting on his chair and sleeping. He woke him up and asked him if he had said to Frank that the order was from Clinton. Bumble admitted doing so and apologized, but Clinton became angry and gave him a last warning.

Frank, Nancy, Peter and Martin arrived at the airbase to bade farewell to Frank. Edward also was there. They coordinated to protect each other against any attack from Japanese Zero Planes.

Clinton also was at the base. He talked rudely with Nancy and threatened them with his pistol, but Martin stared at him with eyes of challenge. At evening and after accomplishing the mission, Frank and Edward's planes landed. Each one went to his own house.

## Chapter 5

The subtitle of the fifth chapter is 'The Kidnapping'. Few months later; on 15<sup>th</sup>. of May, an aircraft carrier 'USS Enterprise' was sailing by. On the aircraft carrier, a navy officer by name of; Mark Kennedy, phoned Clinton and asked for 15 best pilots. Clinton assigned the task of selecting the pilots to Davisson and revealed to him his plan to get rid of the red Indian boy, but Davisson advised him not to harm the boy. Clinton got angry of Davisson and expelled him. He regretted telling Davisson about his plan against the red Indian boy. Then, he marked the names of pilots who will be sent to 'USS Enterprise' including Frank.

\*\*\*\*\*

At evening, a soldier delivered to Frank the order to join 'USS Enterprise'. Frank told his family that he will be absent for some time as he must leave and join a nearby aircraft carrier. Nancy got worried about him, but he assured her that whatever happens, he will always remain loving them. He asked Dr. Arthur to take care of his family and help them when they are in need. Edward told Frank that he also will join the aircraft carrier.

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On the day of departure, Frank and his family went to the port in the early morning. Dr. Arthur also came to bade farewell to Frank. Edward also joined Frank to depart to the aircraft carrier. A small ship transported the pilots to the aircraft carrier.

Clinton was watching from a distance and nursing evilly intentions. He planned to get rid of the red Indian boy by banishing him with 35 black and red Indian workers to a deserted island to kill them of starvation, thirst, snake bites or by Japanese soldiers.

The ship sailed away to the aircraft carrier and Nancy, Peter and Martin went back to their home.

\*\*\*\*\*

Two weeks later, Clinton dreamt that he killed Peter, fried his flesh and ate it. He dreamt also that he fired his pistol at an American F4F Wildcat fighter. Then, he decided to start what he wants to do so that the boy will never come to his dreams again. He sent Darwin and Jack to captured the workers while Thomas and Jerry accompanied him to Frank's house. He wrangled with Frank's family and in this process, Martin got injured and Nancy failed to confront him. He took the boy and arrived at the port. Nancy followed them. Darwin and Jack also brought the blacks and red Indians workers to the port. Louis Davisson saw them and tried to challenge Clinton, but he could not do anything. The boat took the boy and the workers and sailed away to a deserted island which does not have water. Clinton ordered Bumble not to let anyone, for three days, to sail by boat. Nancy returned home. The injured Martin gave her hope of rescuing Peter. They thought help of Dr. Arthur who suggested to call Frank back.

## Chapter 6

The subtitle of the sixth chapter is 'Frank Takes Risks'. Nancy phoned Frank and told him about Clinton's act. Frank took permission and flew towards Hawaii. After a fierce dog fight against two Japanese fighter planes, he reached Clinton's Island and landed safely. Clinton saw him and they confronted each other with mutual threats. Clinton sat in the airfield to forbid Frank from taking a sea-plane.

\*\*\*\*\*

Frank reached the house. Nancy, Martin and Dr. Arthur were waiting. Frank, Martin and Dr. Arthur decided to pose as hunters and sail by an engine boat. They went to the port carrying a hook, nets, some sandworms, many bottles of water, anti-venom serums, two muskets, a compass and some food. Bumble, who was guarding the port, tried to stop them. They persuaded and



convinced him by telling him that they are going for fishing journey to get some fish, sell it and solve some financial difficulties. They took an engine boat and departed. Bumble regretted allowing them to depart and he was not knowing that Clinton has put a soldier to spy on him.

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Clinton thought that Frank will come to the base, but when he did not appear, he went to Frank's house and threatened to kill his sister if she does not tell him where Frank is. He threatened that if he finds the boy in the island, he will kill him and send her back to the main land. Then, the spy soldier reported to Clinton that Bumble had allowed three men to sail by a boat. Clinton became furious, went to the port and started beating Bumble. Davisson interfered and blamed Clinton for banishing workers and then beating Bumble. Clinton went to the extent of killing Bumble and threatening Davisson of the same fate. Davisson departed and Clinton walked to the command center. He ordered to kill Frank and whoever with him except Peter upon their arrival. He ordered to bring Peter to him to deal with him by himself. However, he retreated from killing them upon their arrival and ordered to capture them and bring them for punishment. He decided to slay the Indian boy in front of Frank and let him cry for that. Meanwhile, Frank was heading to the deserted island. Before reaching it, Frank was worrying that Peter might go inside the dangerous jungle a die of a snake bite.

## **Chapter 7**

The subtitle of the seventh chapter is 'On the Deserted Island'. The banished workers were dropped at the coast of the deserted island. They were sad and cursing Clinton. Peter was very thirsty and hungry. He was a source of hope for the workers as he told them that Frank will come to rescue them. Then, they heard sounds of buzzing planes' engines. They were a squadron of Japanese fighters. The planes bombed the island and fired at the men. There were fires all around. Peter and some men ran towards the jungle. Many men died either of burns or of snake bites. The

planes went back to their carriers. Out of 35 men, only 14 have survived and Peter was one of them. They came back to the shore, gathered around the dead men and buried them. They became fully exhausted and thirsty. Peter went into a short nap and dreamed of Nancy smiling and giving him a cup of fresh water.

## **Chapter 8**

The subtitle of the eighth chapter is 'The Rescue'. It opens with an African fellow waking Peter up. Peter was hungry and therefore he went to the jungle. He ate some wild fruits and walked through the burnt jungle till he reached the other side of the island. He saw two boats stop at the shore. They were Japanese. Peter ran to his colleague on the other side of the jungle and informed them about the arrival of Japanese soldiers. Then, he saw a light on the horizon. They thought that it is another Japanese boat, but it was Frank's boat which arrived. As Peter and the remaining workers were boarding it, the approaching Japanese soldiers reached and fired at them. Martin decided to remain and sacrifice himself to save Frank and those who boarded the boat. He distracted and dispersed the attention of the Japanese soldiers by firing at them. He hid behind the wooden structure and exchanged fire with them. He killed two of them. He changed his position by running towards the jungle. Meanwhile Frank steered the boat away. He was watching the battle between Martin and the Japanese soldiers with his binocular. He saw Martin sustain two bullets in his belly. Then, a Japanese soldier slew him with a knife. He felt sad for him. Peter also was sad, therefore, he played a sad music.

## **Chapter 9**

The subtitle of the ninth chapter is 'The Japanese Air Raid'. Frank's boat sailed and approached Clinton's Island. There was an order to arrest the returnees who will arrive on the boat. Clinton's four guards and soldiers were waiting for Frank's boat. Nancy also was waiting for Frank's boat. Suddenly, there was a buzzing sound of some aircrafts. They are Japanese planes. They started attacking the military ships in the port and firing at the ground. The guards and soldiers ran to different directions. Meanwhile, Frank reached

the port. The men jumped out of the boat and went for hiding. Nancy received Peter and hugged him. Frank took them towards an air raid shelter as he was intending to take off with his fighter and fight the Japanese fighter planes. Clinton, who was sleeping, woke up and came out. He was stunned to see Frank, Nancy, Peter and Dr. Arthur running towards the air raid shelter. He took a musket from a soldier and began to aim at Peter from behind. However, he heard a buzzing sound coming closer to him. It was a Zero swooping down towards him directly. The pilot opened fire, consequently, two bullets entered through Clinton's back. He gave a terrible cry and fell dead. The four guards were also killed by another suiciding fighter plane.

## Chapter 10

The subtitle of the tenth chapter is 'The End of the Misery'. After participating in repelling the Japanese fighter planes, Frank landed, came to the air raid shelter and told Nancy that he has reached to a conclusion that Peter won't be safe in the island. He decided to send him and Nancy to San Francisco. Then, they went home and Nancy started preparing herself to return with Peter to San Francisco. On the flowing morning, a soldier came, knocked the door and told them that Clinton was killed. He asked them to come to the graveyard to attend the funeral. Frank, Nancy and Peter arrived at the graveyard. Nancy's face showed no expression of sadness or sorrow. In fact, Nancy was happy and she expressed her thank to the Japanese for ending her long suffering in few moments. She addressed the people and considered that injustice has an end. She added that she could not understand why Clinton was wasting his time in hating red Indians and Africans instead of fighting the Japanese. She said that some Americans may criticize Hitler, but they aren't different, very much, from him. Frank considered Clinton as an ill and abnormal guy. Davisson agreed with Nancy and appreciated the act of bravery by Frank who saved Peter and the surviving workers. He considered Clinton to be mad and racist. He said that if Clinton had remained alive, he would have complained to the White House against him so that he may get the punishment he deserves, but he considered that the Japanese performed justice in this case. The African and Indian

workers were glad after hearing Nancy's and Davisson's words. Clinton was buried and nobody said to him 'rest in peace'. Frank forsook the idea of sending Nancy and Peter to San Francisco. He flew back to the aircraft carrier.

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Peter led a calm life in the island. Frank was moving from a battle to another. He was always remembering Nancy and Peter. He used to put their pictures in front of him while flying to a mission. The war ended and Frank came back. They were happy to meet again. They flew by air back to San Francisco.

## Literary Genre

A literary genre is a category of literature that is determined by the literary technique, content, tone or length. The literary genre of the novel titled 'Racial Madness against Innocence', like many other novels such as 'The Killer Angels' by Michael Shaara, 'Augustus' by John Williams, 'The Covenant' by Michener, and 'Julian' by Vidal, dramatizes aspects of real events of history, but it did not depend on historical figures to create its characters. It mentioned real characters, events and objects that took place in the past, but it created its own imaginative characters to dramatize real history and add to the artistic characteristics of the novel. In other words, the novel novelized an actual major historical event; second world war, by putting imaginative events within it. It means that it is not a pure re-telling of some real events that took place in the past, rather, it makes an artistic frame for the past events, puts imaginative characters into it and makes them produce their own events in order to create a novel. In this regard, it can be said that Ali has a special and unique talent of juxtaposing real historical events with imagination to come up with excellent literary works.

However, writing a literary work that leans upon history involves doing a lot of reading about the historical facts that would be a factual background for the imaginative events and characters. The novelist effectively engineered his ways between the gaps of what the reader knows with what he can imagine and produce. In 'Racial Madness against Innocence', the novelist, artistically, inserted fictional characters into well-researched factual historical events, situations and settings. The novelist invented the plot-line, characters and events, but he invested also the factual historical events to fit in them the imaginative characters and imaginative events. Through imaginative characters and events that exploit a factual history, the novel brought immediacy and sense of living presence to the events of history as well as the imaginative characters and events. Whoever, reads the novel, will link the factual events of the second world war with the imaginative

characters and events of the novel. The novelist brought history alive, but dramatized it in an excellent artistic manner. If the reader goes to those islands in the Pacific, he will search for the house of Frank, the destroyed house of Clinton, the gravesite of Bumble, the wooden hut and its poisonous snakes, the body of Martin on the deserted island, etc. The novel indicates that the novelist was well acquainted with the old models of weapons such as planes, aircraft carriers, guns, etc. He employed facts and real information and successfully dramatized them. He faced no aesthetic or dramatic concerns in the process of fitting his imaginative material into the factual material, consequently, he made the imaginative material compelling to read and at the same time it dramatized and refreshed the actual events of history and gave them a new literary context.

The novel dramatized some aspects of the events of the second world war and ingrained into them the imaginative events that were acted and interacted upon by imaginative characters to produce this fine literary work. The entire characters and the plot-line surrounding them came out of the novelist's own imagination. He constructed the imaginative on the platform of some aspects of the dramatized factual events. It means that the novelist remolded the factual in order to dramatize it and create an artistic literary piece that entertains, amazes and educates. However, what is marvelous in the novel is that the novelist shifted the attention of the reader from merely coming into contact with the details of the factual; the details about the second world war, to the details of a racial madness that was taking place during that war against an innocent boy. By doing so the novelist seems to say that such a racial madness is continuing and practiced in human society till to date. He fitted a daily tragic American reality; racism, into events of the tragic world war reality that America itself had undergone. Thus, the novel is appealing as it dramatizes history and brings, both, history embodied in some aspects of the second world war and fits, imaginatively and artistically, the reality related to racism within them by creating imaginative characters and events. In this way, the novel seems to have outdone the historians at their own game of presenting history by telling them that just presenting the

world war is not enough. There is a reality on the American land that is harsher and crueler than world wars. These wars should not distract people from various types of wars which are going on in the human society. Thus, the harsher and crueler reality has been dramatized by exploiting, artistically, the history in order to say that the American society has never enjoyed any kind of peace or harmonious co-existence because it is a racial and usurper society that has been established on the skulls of the Natives. Thus, the novel successfully depicted the American reality, created characters who some of them, such as Peter who suffered from racial targeting and Martin who, in his attempt to defend his brothers in humanity, became a tragic hero and a victim of that racial society. Some other characters were annihilated and this process and some others were about to get annihilated, but at the end humanity prevailed.

As the novel is an imaginative work that is based on historical events, it displays chronical elements of history through dramatization of imaginative events. It shows how fictional modes that ingrain themselves into factual history can give a sense of deeper realization of the particular historical event and the social reality which was existing then and still existing not only in the American society, but also all over the world. It indicates that the novelist is a keen, imaginative and artistic reader of history and at the same time he can, creatively, situate the imaginative into the factual to produce an artistic masterpiece that amalgamates history and imagination. In other words, the novelist gives a fictional impact to historical events so as to dramatize what deserves to be dramatized in order to draw the attention of the readers to those social and behavioral problems which are more serious than world wars. Thus, it can be said that it is a historical fiction that gives facts and at the same time plants fiction among the facts till they themselves acquire fictional dimensions and those fictional dimensions become almost real as they discuss racism and racial wars that are perpetual in the actual life of the USA society and all over the whole world.

The novelist did not re-narrate history, rather, he went through historical events with an eye on the literary dramatization

of the imaginative events within the historical events. While doing so, he explores the question of racism which is harming the society more than wars as it affects the unity and stability of the society at the time of, both, war and peace. The society was speaking about the breaking out of the second world war and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, but it was not taking care of a poor and ill young boy who was homeless, living in the open in a cold winter and suffering from the racial war that was waging in the society. By presenting the course of the novel, the novelist wants to say that if wars that defend countries have heroes, caring for a poor boy also has a hero and Frank was the hero of, both, humanism and wars.

The reading of the novel makes the reader realize that historians set the record of events straightforward, but Ali dramatized that record of straightforward events and gave it its own imaginative turns and twists in order to produce this fine artistic and literary work. The novel became enormously appealing as it gives a fictional glimpse of life to a reality; racism, that existed and it is still existing in every society. It can be said that the novel is a humanistic remolding and re-conception of history. The novelist employed historical facts to invest them in projecting, literarily, the existence of a problem; racism, which is more serious than wars. Thus, historical facts became an inlet for dramatizing and projecting racism. The novelist seems to say that the problem of racism and overlooking the rights of other races are the major sources of wars throughout human history. If racism is eradicated and various races get their due rights, the cases of major world wars will be reduced, tangibly.

It can be said that the novel tells the reader that what characterizes history novel is the novelist's purpose. The novel shows the fact that history has its direct influence on the imaginative and artistic products of the novelist. The course of the novel seems to say to the reader that the major historical events have always dimmed other persisting events which are overlooked and neglected though they are not less important than the major historical events. This fact has been, clearly, proved even in Ali's first novel, "The Legendary Whale." This indicates that the novelist employs his knowledge of history in his artistic and



imaginative caliber and produces masterpieces of literary works. In this regard, he resembles Christopher Marlow who dramatized history through his plays e.g.; *Edward II*. Ali also, successfully, made a strong link between historical facts and the products of his imaginative talents. Whoever reads the novel and keeps Frank, Nancy, Martin, Peter and Clinton in his memory, will remember the events of the second world war, particularly, in the Pacific Ocean and when he remembers the events of the second world war in the Pacific Ocean, he will remember Frank, Nancy, Martin, Peter and Clinton. Those characters became almost true characters with their own motives. Thus, Ali fulfilled the function of, both, a historian and novelist. Through his characters, he projected racial and inhuman militarism as opposed to basic ethics which are supposed to be known and practiced by everybody. He depicted racism and projected its cruelty as opposed to humanity. Through a novel that mixes between history and imagination, the novelist dramatized his own philosophy about social problems, particularly racism, and how they should be approached and eradicated. It can be said that it is an artistic dealing with, both, history and contemporary reality and the course of the novel proved that they are inseparable as the current reality of life shows it. It used the past history as platform and documentation source for the purpose of handling racism and creating an artistic masterpiece that exposes a social problem which existed throughout human history till to date. The effective artistic handling of history went to the extent of projecting tragic events that emanate from the evil of racism. The novel featured the disease of racism that still exists in the American society in particular and the human society in general. It can be said that the novelist made an effective didactic utility of history for artistic purposes, consequently, the novel became a timeless work. It, skillfully and artistically, gives a cause and effect to what it handles and creates a logical, perpetual and close link between literature and human life.

The reader of the novel, “A Racial Madness against Innocence” comes in contact with factual and informative material about fighting planes and the weaponry systems used during the second world war. It makes the reader feel that as if the novelist

was an ex-pilot in the USAF air force or an officer in the US army. As he has done in his previous novel, 'The Legendary Whale', the novelist juxtaposes the imaginative with the factual and consequently the factual also acquires imaginative and literary dimensions. The novel does not function as a text to dump into itself factual information about weapons and military engagements, but it situates the factual into the imaginative. It shows that the novelist has a lot of general knowledge about tactics of air fighting and how pilots behave in difficult situations when they face the enemy in the sky and what kind of weapons they use in every situation. In fact, the novel is a manual that gives a lot of factual information about various kinds of weapons used in fighting. In this way, the novelist effectively structured and fostered the plot of the novel and gave a plot structure that displays a genre of a novel that is historical, informative, imaginative, attractive and dramatic.

## Plot Structure

A story, novel or drama should have a form; a plot structure. Understanding the content of a novel is achieved through knowing its form. It means that the form of the novel plays an important role in indicating its plot structure, content or theme. The plot is a logical series of events that build the story and connect one event to another event. The analysis of the plot structure of the novel enables the reader to trace the trajectory of the main events and their significance in building its structure and narrative arc.

Before going into the analytical details of the plot structure of the novel: 'A Racial Madness against Innocence', it is necessary to make a chapter-wise critical summary of the novel to understanding the main aspects of its plot structure and development.

The first chapter of the novel opens with the subtitle 'A New and Kind Home' and acts as the exposition for the initial setting of the novel and its opening. It opens with a vivid description of the cold and gloomy scene of winter in San Francisco on a day in the 1935 and offers an initial mood of the weather that resembles the gloomy and ill condition of the red Indian boy who was sitting near a tree. The description of a wintery day in California gives a vivid picture of winter when people go out wearing heavy jackets as the weather was cold and the snows were falling. In its opening chapter, the novel introduces the main characters such as Henry Frank, Nancy, Martin, Peter and Clinton. Frank is the central character; the hero, while Clinton is the major character, the antagonist and the maker of the conflict in the novel. The reactions of other characters such as Frank, Nancy, Martin, Peter upon the actions of Clinton are the main source of the development of the plot of the novel. Frank is a pilot in the US air force. He has a face that reflects his kindness and good nature. He is a generous and helpful person who is liked by everyone. Nancy is the wife of Frank. She is also a kind woman. Frank and Nancy loved each other, but they were sad as they did not have a child. Thus, the

novelist prepared the reader for the coming development in the life of Frank and Nancy. As Frank was walking to the market on a cold day, he saw a small red-Indian boy sitting near a tree. He was shuddering with cold. People did not bother about his condition. Frank felt pity and decided to take him home. Some racial adult boys were surprised to see a white man helps the red-Indian boy. They wondered about Frank's humanistic gesture towards the boy and commented that even the government does not care about the natives. The novelist effectively correlated between the projection of the cold and snowy winter, the gloomy fate of the boy and the cold and senseless hearts of a racial society in which even young generations are racial to the core and have no mercy in their hearts. The novelist wanted to depicts the racial evils existing in that society. Frank stands in a sharp contrast to that society. He has humanity that is full of mercy which transcends racial boundaries. Thus, the initial pages of the novel reflect the racial structure of the society and the suffering of the red-Indians under a social and institutional system that marginalizes them and initiate the major theme of the novel. Frank scolded the adult boys, considered them to be cruel and wronged the government for neglecting the red Indians. He took the boy home and provided him medical care and food. Nancy happily took care of him. Frank and Nancy decided to adopt him. They named him Peter and assigned the task of teaching him English to Martin; the sincere servant.

Nancy's family; a racial family, heard about the adoption of a red-Indian boy by Frank and Nancy. They got surprised, particularly, her brother Clinton who was an officer in the US navy in the Pacific Ocean. Clinton's first visit to Frank's house initiated tension. He expressed his anger for their adoption of a red-Indian boy. He did not consider red-Indians as humans. He arrogantly expressed his racial mindset by saying that it is better to adopt a dog or a cat than adopting a red-Indian boy. Then, he departed Frank's house angrily. Such racial comments by the adult boys and Clinton and the reaction of Frank to them becomes the foundation for triggering conflict and actions in the novel to develop the plot, attracting the attention and expectations of the reader and pushing the development of the major theme of the novel. Chapter one

closes with the comforting of Nancy to Frank after he became angry with Clinton's gross racism that did not give any consideration to the condition of a red Indian boy who has been suffering from cold and health problems. This incites incidents and paves the way for further movement of the actions forward. The subtitle is apt as it depicted the kindness of the new home which adopted Peter and became parallel to Clinton's racial family that does not accept the adoption of a red Indian boy and prefers to adopt a dog or a cat. Hence, this contrast suggests that the future is pregnant with a lot of actions and reactions that will arise from this contradiction.

The second chapter opens with a subtitle 'Planning for War' and gives the news about the improvement in the health of Peter, his progress in learning English to communicate with the family members and his sense of happiness in Frank's house. To let him remain integrated in his own red Indian culture, Frank brought a flute for him to play red Indians' music. By 1941, Peter became 12 years old. Out of his humanistic nature, Frank was not happy as a war broke out in Europe. He felt that the war is because people are merciless towards each other. He expressed this point of view to Peter to relate him to world's affairs. Thus, the initial pages of the of the first two chapters of the novel give a clue the racial, merciless and warring nature of the society. Those impressions by Frank introduced the elements that make the reader expect that there will be a world of evil that confronts the world of good at the individual, societal and world stages. Thus, the plot with its well-knitted structure started emerging and developing. The novelist paced the events with suitable situations and gave them arising dramatic touch and color that made the reader expect new events to arise. This motivates the reader to continue reading the novel to know what the unfolding plot tells him. The reader likes to know what will happen next and therefore he continues to get grounded in the world of the story and become keen to know about the future fate of the character; Peter, in a racial world which extends up to the narrow circle of Frank's family. The novelist made Frank speak about the second world war and the probability of the involvement of USA into it if Japan attacks USA. The seed of the

sprout of the war was essentially the product of racial powers. It has been instigated and initiated by racial powers. Thus, the second chapter makes the reader expect the dramatic development of the events that tells the reader that racism that instigated a world war exists within the family; Clinton, and the society, the adult boys, and therefore, there must be some wise and noble people like Frank, Nancy, Martin, etc. to confront it. The second world war have been introduced through the news about the war in Europe and the expectation of the American involvement in that war. This paves the way for the reader to expect the arising actions as Frank was thinking about joining the army and go either to Europe or to the Pacific. He was planning to go to England to fight in the war which was going on there. Nancy was keen on accompanying Frank. However, when Japan attacked the American navy in Pearl Harbor and the USA declared war against Japan, Frank decided to go to the Pacific. The second chapter introduces John Edward who works as a pilot in the US air force. He was; like Dr. Arthur, a friend of Frank. He also decided to join the army in the Pacific. They agreed on the date of traveling to Hawaii.

It is clear that the story started knitting the thread of the narration and introducing expectations about the unfolding story to build up the plot and develop the narration. The second world war and its events in the Pacific has been introduced to make it a background for creating the actions on which the major characters will act and interact to create their own actions. Like what the novelist has done in his first novel titled, 'The Legendary Whale', here in this novel also he introduced some illustrations to give an immediate vision about the characters, events, setting, mood and the drama of the story. The illustrations are not many, but they are expressive and represent what is ingrained within the text of the novel. Chapter two closes with a farewelling between Frank and Edward and an agreement to see each other on the travelling day. The shift from the issue of Peter's health is smooth, logical and convincing and this makes the plot structure move forward to provide more actions and reactions. The subtitle 'Planning for War' gives the impression of the shift in place and makes the

reader expects the actions as Peter will shift with the family to where Clinton rules.

The third chapter opens with the subtitle 'Travelling to the Pacific' and reflects the manifestations of preparation for traveling. Frank went to the market to prepare for travelling. He met Dr. Arthur who also decided to join the American forces in the Pacific. They agreed to travel together. Clinton phoned Nancy and told her that he is travelling to Hawaii to join the army there. Nancy asked him to prepare a house for them in Oahu Island. Martin was not happy as he remembers Clinton's racial impressions and comments against him and red Indians and he expected that Clinton will create trouble for them if he sees Peter with them in the island. Thus, Martin's expectations lead to anticipations about Clinton's reaction to the presence of Peter in Frank's family in the island. This contributes to fostering the structure of the novel and developing its solidity that holds the main theme of the story which has been instigated by the racial attitudes of Clinton. Frank and his family went to the airfield. Dr. Arthur and Edward also joined them there. The plane took off and the reached Hawaii. This chapter introduces Louis Davisson who received Frank and his family and told them that Clinton prepared a house for them not in Oahu, but in a big island that has an airfield and a port. It is few miles away from Hawaii. He took them to a small ship that will transport them to that island. Strangely, he warned them against the nervousness of Clinton. This warning by Davisson and the expectation of Martin about Clinton's reaction towards the presence of Peter in Frank's family contribute in fostering the anticipation of the reader about Clinton's future reactions and the fate of Peter. This chapter introduces also the bad men of Clinton; namely, Thomas, Jerry, Jack and Darwin. When Frank and his family reached the island, an officer took them to their house. Then, it did not take a long time till Clinton visited them. When he saw Peter, he became angry, started producing the same racial language which he uttered before and threatened Frank of legal action if he does not send the boy back to San Francisco. He threatened to kill Peter. Frank burst against Clinton. They argued with each other and exchanged threats and challenges. Clinton,

angrily, departed Frank's house and slammed the door behind him. This sent a shock wave to the family. Frank considered him to be mad. This chapter builds up the dramatic tension of the novel and increases the curiosity of the reader to continue reading so as to see what is going to happen. Thus, in the initial three chapters, the reader got a broad picture about the main characters, the developing conflict and events of the second world war, the shift of the scene from the main land to the American Islands in the Pacific, the unfolding events related to the racial attitude of Clinton, his threats and Frank's reaction against him. What Martin expected about Clinton's reaction against the presence of Peter in the Island came true. Thus, the attention and anticipation of the reader were fostered and the course of his curiosity was aroused and drawn towards not only the real expected source of the conflict and actions of the novel, but also to the expected reaction of Clinton to the continuous presence of Peter in the island. The end of chapter three gives a dramatic touch to the novel. The elements of the driving force of the conflict between Clinton and Frank were fully established and the actions were expected to soar up with ramified effects if Clinton goes ahead with his threats against Peter. The reader fully sympathizes with Peter and feels pity for him. The reader realizes that if law is marginalized in the society, it can give the same effect of wars. In fact, the reader becomes busy not with the details of the second world war, but with the fate of an innocent boy who has been deprived of the happiness of being adopted by a noble and generous family, after a long suffering, illness and deprivation. The chapter ends with Nancy's comforting to Peter after Clinton's threats. Its subtitle 'Travelling to the Pacific' prepares the reader to see Frank's full engagement in the war that may take him away from the family and expose Peter to the actions that may be taken by Clinton.

Chapter four opens with the subtitle 'The Bombing Mission' and depicts Clinton's anger over what has happened between him and Frank on the previous day. He told his guards about the reasons behind his anger. He says that he is waiting for a chance of Frank's departure of the island in a military mission so that he can do what he wants with Peter. This chapter raises the tension and



attention of the reader as he goes through its lines and sees how Clinton was planning against Peter. Clinton received an order to tell pilots to bomb an island in the northern part of the Pacific. He arranged a meeting which was attended by Louis Davisson; a senior officer, and marked at the island that is supposed to be bombed. Clinton printed an order and sent Harrison Bumble; a fat, lazy, smoking and sleep-loving soldier, who works as a guard in the port, to hand it over to Frank. Frank got worried that Clinton may take the chance of his absence and harm Peter, but he swore that he will not spare Clinton if he harms Peter. This grips the attention of the reader and adds to his expectations about the coming actions of the novel. In the airbase, Clinton's staring at the boy and his threatening to Nancy create tension and Martin's staring at Clinton with eyes of challenge fills up the scene with more tension. However, the return of Frank, from the bombing mission, to his family relieves the reader. The subtitle 'The Bombing Mission' is a suggestive title which indicates that Frank will go for the war outside the island and Clinton will enforce his agenda against Peter.

Chapter five opened with the subtitle 'The Kidnapping' and introduced the aircraft carrier USS Enterprises and the officer Mark Kennedy. His demand for good pilots became a chance for Clinton to send Frank to the aircraft Carrier for a long mission. Clinton considered this as the best chance to carry out his plan against Peter. He exposed his intention against Peter to Davisson, but Davisson disagreed with him, consequently, they clashed with each other. He asked two of his guards to arrest some workers so as to send them with Peter to the deserted island. As Frank was departing and the family came to bade him farewell, Clinton was watching from a distance. He dreamed that he killed Peter, fried his flesh and ate it. He also dreamed that he fired his pistol at an American fighter plane. Then, Clinton conducted a raid on Frank's house. He threatened Nancy and clashed with Martin. Martin and Nancy resisted him, but he succeeded in snatching Peter away from them after strangulating Martin and pushing him on the glasses which were on the table. This caused injuries to Martin. He took Peter to the port. The guardians brought some other workers.

Davisson realized that Clinton is banishing them. He tried to interfere, but he was threatened, therefore, he retreated. Clinton sent Peter with some workers to a deserted island to die of thirst, hunger, snakes' bites or get killed by the Japanese. These events hiked the tension in the novel. Dr. Arthur came to Nancy and suggested to call Frank back to the island. She contacted the aircraft carrier. The chapter provides events that raise the dramatic aspects of the novel towards the climax. The chapter titled with the subtitles 'The Kidnapping' showed what Clinton can do in the absence of Frank.

Chapter six opens with a subtitle 'Frank Takes Risks' and deals with reply of Kennedy to the telephone communication by Nancy. He brought Frank to speak to Nancy. Frank came to know about what has happened to Peter, took permission and flew back to the island. On his way back, he entered into a tough dog fight with two Japanese fighters. It is a dramatic event that gripped the attention of the reader. Frank succeeded in downing them. His fight with the Japanese plane shows that Frank is not fighting in one front, but in two fronts as he was heading towards another fight to bring Peter back. He arrived at Clinton's Island and landed safely. He met with Clinton at the airbase, confronted him and threatened him of a dire consequence if something bad happens to Peter. All these events foster the development of the plot and give it its well-structured shape. Hence, the true conflict began to build up in the novel. This gave rise to many actions in the novel and determined the progress of the story forward. Frank, Martin and Dr. Arthur prepared for the journey to the deserted island and determined to go by sea as Clinton was guarding the airbase. They posed as people who faced financial problems and wanted to catch some fish to sell it and generate some income. They successfully convinced the port guard; Bumble, to allow them to take an engine boat and sail. Not knowing what Frank has done, Clinton made a visit to Frank's house. Then, the spy that Clinton had put in the sea port informed him that Bumble allowed three men to sail. He came to the port, kicked Bumble and then fired at his head and killed him. He ordered to kill Frank and the workers upon their arrival, but he retreated and ordered his guards to bring Frank,

Martin and Dr. Arthur to him upon their arrival. He determined to kill Peter before the eyes of Frank. At then, the boat which took Peter and the workers was about to reach the deserted island. Meanwhile, Frank sailed towards the deserted island and was worried about the fate of Peter in that dangerous island. Thus, this chapter added many actions to the novel and contributed to the rising action of the plot structure towards the climax. The subtitle 'Frank Takes Risks' reflects Frank's determination to rescue and protect Peter and tells the reader how Frank waded the risks and came back to the Island.

Chapter seven opened with the subtitle 'On the Desert Island' and tells the reader about the arrival of the banishing boat which took Peter and the workers to the deserted island. It dropped them and sailed back. They were left in a dangerous island which is full of poisonous snakes and does not have water. This heightened the dramatic tension of the novel and made the reader continue reading to know about the fate of Peter and those poor workers. The details about the deserted island fill up the reader with awe, sorrow and sadness which were added by the death of one of the workers with a snake bite. Then, the Japanese planes appeared in the sky, attacked the workers and burned the jungle. Some workers died as a result of the Japanese attack and some of them died as a result of biting by snakes. Out of 35 five workers, only fourteen men survived. One of them expected a land arrival of the Japanese soldiers to the island. They buried their fellow workers. Peter felt sleepy, slept and dreamed that Nancy, smilingly, gave him fresh water. Meanwhile, Frank's boat was continuing its sailing towards the deserted island. This hiked the tension and gave rise to suspense and anticipation. Thus, the content of this chapter built up the rising actions contributed to its movement towards the climax. The chapter with its subtitle 'On the Desert Island' gave a complete story of Peter and workers on the deserted island, their suffering and expectation of a mission that may come to rescue them.

Chapter eight opens with a subtitle 'The Rescue' and depicts the closing of the first night of Peter and the workers on the deserted island. Peter woke up, went inside the jungle, ate some

wild fruits and went to the other side of the island. Then, he saw two Japanese boats carrying soldiers. They jumped out to the ground and headed towards the other side of the island. Peter ran to the workers and informed them about the approaching Japanese soldiers. This hiked the tension in the workers. Meanwhile, Frank's boat arrived and quenched Peter's and workers' thirst. As they were boarding the boat, the Japanese also arrived at a distance and started firing at Frank's boat. The saddest part of the novel is here; Martin determined to remain, sacrifice himself and distract the Japanese to facilitate the safe withdrawal of Frank's boat. Thus, this chapter gives a dramatic touch by describing the air raid, land arrival of the Japanese soldiers, the arrival of Frank's boat and Martin's sacrifice to save Frank's boat. It also describes the arrival of Frank, Dr. Arthur and Martin. The way Martin died in the hands of the Japanese added a sad mood to this part of the novel. Thus, it is one of the dramatic chapters of the novel. It presented many events, displayed the continuous rise of actions towards the climax and contributed to the development of the plot. As the subtitle 'The Rescue' suggests, Peter and the workers were rescued from the deserted island.

Chapter 9 opened with the subtitle 'The Japanese Air Raid' and makes the reader see the unexpected. The reader follows Frank's boat which was heading towards Clinton's Island. The reader gets relieved by the rescue of Peter and the workers, but he becomes sad for the death of Martin. He anticipated the worst confrontation between Clinton and Frank upon the arrival of the latter. This adds elements of fear and tension to the story. It is another dramatic chapter which indicated that actions are still rising towards the peak and the climax is approaching. Clinton's men were camping in the port to arrest them. Nancy also was waiting eagerly for the return of Frank, Martin, Dr. Arthur and Peter. Then, a Japanese air raid started. It added to the fear of Frank and Peter, but they reached the port safely and went towards the air raid shelter. Hearing the explosions resulting from the Japanese air raid, Clinton came out. He saw Frank, Nancy and Dr. Arthur heading towards the air raid shelter. He went out of his sense, took a gun from a soldier, aimed at Peter's back and was

about to shoot him, but the events turned upside down. He was killed with two bullets shot by a Japanese fighter plane. His guards were also killed when the Japanese pilot made a suicidal crash on them. Frank, Nancy, Peter and Dr. Arthur did not notice or hear about the death of Clinton as they were heading toward the air raid shelter. After keeping Nancy, Peter and Dr. Arthur in the air-raid shelter, Frank went to the air base, jumped into his fighter and along with his fellow American pilots confronted the Japanese fighter planes. They shot down many of them and the remaining Japanese fighter fled to their carrier. Then, Frank landed and went back to see his family in the air-raid shelter. Thus, the death of Clinton was the climax of the novel, but Frank and his family were still not knowing about it. It was a boon to Peter and Frank's family and a relief to the reader. Then the actions of the novel started falling towards the final resolution or the denouement. The content of the subtitle 'The Japanese Air Raid' turned the game upside-down and made Clinton face the unexpected while Frank and his family were still not knowing what has happened to him.

Chapter 10 opens with the subtitle 'The End of the Misery'. It opens with Nancy's hearing Dr. Arthur who told her about Martin's sacrifice of his life to save others. Peter also told her about what he has seen in the deserted Island. Then, Frank came to the air raid shelter. Till that moment they were still not knowing that Clinton had been killed that why Frank was thinking of sending Nancy and Peter back to San Fransico. They departed the air raid shelter and reached their house. They started preparing to leave for San Fransico. On the following morning, a knock at their door worried them and increased their tension. Frank went to open the door and got the news that Clinton has been killed in the raid. Nancy did not lament the death of her brother; Clinton. Even she publicly declared that that she is not sad for his death. She gave an expressive address against him and his racism. Davisson supported her and considered that, in the case of the 'ill and abnormal' Clinton, the Japanese have established justice otherwise he would have complained against him. Nancy said that she thanks the Japanese for ending her family suffering. Consequently, they cancelled their plan to go back to San Francisco. Frank rejoined the

carrier and narrated his story to Edward; his close friend. He participated in many battles. He was absent from his family for four years. After the end of the war, he and his friend; Edward, returned to the island and flew back to San Fransico. Peter was happy and sad at the same time. He was sad for losing Martin and happy for the life he started leading. Thus, the subtitle 'The End of the Misery' is an apt one for ending the story. It depicted how Frank's family got the conducive circumstances that made them change their mind, remain united in the same island till the war ends and then return to the main land after victorious wars against Clinto and the Japanese.

The above critical handling of the chapters chapter-wise summary of the novel, shows that the novel has all the requirements of excellent plot structure in the form of a sequence of well-linked events, actions and motives that are performed through its major characters. They act as elements that initiates and presents the central conflict which on its turn creates further actions that dramatize themselves and through a series of actions and reactions, they create a central conflict that reaches the climax and then descends towards the resolution, gets resolved and then descends towards the resolution. The real conflict was between Clinton and his guards on the one hand and Frank and his family on the other hand. The plot focuses on the central conflict which is created by the actions and the interactions of the main characters among themselves and with the world around them.

The novel is made up of ten chapters which are, serially, numbered and have apt subtitles. The novelist crafted the subtitles perfectly. They are not clunky or heavy-handed subtitles, rather, they are clever, short, simple, easy to remember and functional, too. They do not create any intricacies that may hamper the reader's following of the novel, rather, they effectively convey what is happening in the chapters and contribute also to the development of the core idea or theme of the novel. The subtitles are descriptive and complement the main title, hook the content of the novel, exhibit progression of the novel, convey the chapters' essence, clarify novelist's intention, boost readers' curiosity and ability to discover and expect what is going to happen through the

key words which are incorporated in the subtitles, deliver chapter's relevant thematic contents, enhance reader's understanding of the novel and contribute to the thematic relevance and unity of the plot structure. Many chapters have more than a single scene. They are separated by slashes to mark the change of the scene, the shift of the time, etc. Generally, the plot of the novel is episodic. The important episodes are:

- Peter's saving, treatment and adoption by Frank's family.
- Clinton's first visit to Frank's house on the main land and his display of his racial nature that initiated the main conflict of the novel.
- Breakout of the second world war which obliged Frank; the USAF pilot, to mobilize on an island that is under the administration of Clinton.
- Clinton's second visit to Frank's family on the island under his administration and his threat against them and Peter.
- Departure of Frank to the aircraft carrier.
- Banishing of Peter and the workers.
- Frank's return from the carrier and his dog-fight with Japanese Fighters during his return to the island.
- Japanese air and land raid on the deserted island.
- Frank's journey to the deserted island to rescue Peter.
- Martin's confrontation with the Japanese soldiers to distract them from the process of rescuing Peter and workers.
- Japanese air raid on Clinton's Island.
- The death of Clinton which is considered as the climax in the plot structure.
- The end of war and the return of Frank and his family to the main land.

The plot structure of the novel is relatively basic, simple and well-organized. It is interesting and easy to follow. It is simply told in a simple language that presents the events in a well-knitted manner. It has beginning, middle and end. The development of the

plot and the creation of its actions and mood are made through actions, sayings and interactions of characters. Each event is connected in cause and effect; one event caused another event or reactions that lead to the development of the plot. The novelist manipulated the conventional structure to align with his objectives. It adhered to the conventional structure and has a lot of the common characteristics of the traditional plot structure. In other words, the novelist, built the plot according to the requirements of the classic plot structure and therefore, it is characterized with the necessary conventional structural elements to construct a plot. The overall events are chronologically ordered and have straight forward movement up to the end. The plot focuses on the central conflict created by the major characters. The central conflict is created by the actions and the interactions of the main characters. Those events, actions and interactions are closely connected to each other through a well-knit plot, well linked chapters and well-developed narration. The novelist's skillful handling of the plot structure loads the story with actions, tension and many dramatic events that captivate the reader from its beginning up to its end. The novel opens with an atmosphere that projects human misery which characterizes the American streets even in reality. Peter was neither having a family nor a familiar relationship. People in the street were considering him not more than a lost red Indian boy who deserves to remain lost. It is a cruel and racial society of which heart is like stone. It is deprived of any mercy. Most of the actions of the novel, particularly those which are perpetrated by Clinton, are born on the basis of such an ill assumption that dominates the whole society. Therefore, the novel establishes the line of its actions and theme right from the beginning. There are real conflicts that gave rise to actions and situations. The actions were motivated and created by the racial attitude of Clinton towards the adoption of Peter by Frank and Nancy. The main actions were motivated and created by the confrontation between Clinton and Frank ended by the death of Clinton. Thus, the plot structure gave a story of Clinton and his men versus Frank and his family. It projected two conflicting worlds at family level, but in reality, and in their wider scope, they reflected a broader social conflict that affects other characters also like Bumble, Davisson,



Dr. Arthur, Indian and black worker, etc., and this reflects not only the mad racial behavior of Clinton, but also the institutional failure of an entire society that has been left to manifest itself in the form of a land that boils with racism, ready to confront everyone and commit the most gruesome racial crimes. The events of the story projected a confrontation that reflected the failure of the world of the written constitutions to come down to the level of moral, legal and social application. The confrontation developed events that made the plot reach to the climax by the death of the racist; Clinton. Then, actions started falling to the final resolution. After the death of Clinton, Frank and his family breathed a sigh of relief and led a normal life till the war ended and then they returned to the main land. Thus, the plot offers a suitable end to the novel. This made even the reader also get relieved from the tension which has been established by the racial conflicts in the novel. The events of the novel progressed on such a way that made Clinton face the divine retribution, get what he deserves and sip the consequences of his inhuman acts. Thus, the plot abides by the general stages of developing the plot structure. It is characterized with an excellent pyramid that has rising actions which culminate up to the point of turning; the climax, and then begins to fall towards the denouement and resolution. The course of the rising actions is clearly longer than that of the descending actions because they allow for the slow and gradual development of the plot, delineation of characters, exploration of the actions and reaction and inclusion of all the details that shape the plot, however, all of them are well-knit with each other. The beginning, middle and end are linked together effectively through a narration of the ascending actions that climb to the climax and then the actions that fall through the denouement phase which leads to the end of the story. The plot development is achieved through a coherent narrative technique that built a well-fostered plot. Thus, the novel has a logical beginning, middle and satisfying end that gives an excellent pyramid to its plot structure. It seems that the novelist has organized his plot in advance and it has not unfolded itself as the novelist wrote the novel.

It is clear that the beginning of the first chapter plays the role of the exposition. It introduces the major characters, the story of the poor and ill red Indian boy and his adoption by a noble white family; Frank and Nancy. Clinton is another white and a brother of Nancy, but he is a racist. He visits Frank's house, objected to the adoption of the red Indian boy and preferred, instead, adopting a dog or a cat. This ignited the elements of the conflict in the novel, initiated two conflicting lines and paved the way for providing them with actions and reactions that are necessary for continuing the conflict and pushing the actions forward. The reader meets the major characters right from the first pages of the novel, becomes acquainted with Frank's noble character, comes to know about Peter's adoption and Clinton's racial nature during his first visit to Frank's house, his objection to the adoption of Peter; the red Indian boy, his anger against it and thus the first chapter initiates the main conflict in the novel. It is the beginning of the conflict and the basis that creates events later on. It acts as a source of suspense that pushes the reader to continue reading the novel to know what is going to happen next. The plot of the novel revolves around the actions and reactions of the main characters. It started presenting itself as the thread of the narration proceeded. It generated the circumstances which create the rising actions that move towards the climax that makes or breaks the main characters. At the end comes the falling action or conclusion that is known also as denouement. Hence, the plot structure is well developed.

As it is clear from the above short critical summary of the course of the novel and the content of the chapters that the novelist effectively linked the chapters of the novel together and created a well-linked story. Being a family of a pilot in the USAF, the discussion about the second world war and the reading of the newspapers shifts the subject matter from Peter's illness, adoption and progress of his recovery to the topic of the second world war and the attack on Pearl Harbor that makes the US government declare war on Japan and consequently the pilot; Frank, after rescuing and protecting the red Indian boy, decides to join the war to protect his country. He decided to go to the Pacific instead of Europe. Frank's family also decided to join him in his travelling

to the Pacific. Thus, the shift from one chapter to another and the shift of the subject matter from Peter's health to the affairs of war and the decision to join the fight by travelling to the Pacific Ocean is smooth, logical and convincing.

The chapters that have numbers and titles define plot's points and events, link them together and make them memorable. Each chapter serves a narrative or a dramatic purpose in the overall arc of the structure of the novel. Each chapter has a specific goal that serves presenting the characters and developing the theme and becoming a part in that overall structure of the novel. Each chapter signifies some sort of turn of events or shift of time or place that appear logical and convincing. This makes the reader never get bored or shift out of the main course of the novel. It is clear that the point of splitting the novel into chapters is to make or prepare for a transition between one point; event, time or place, in the plot to the next point; event, time or place. Thus, the course of events, time and place is, effectively, linked together to create a fostered plot. This makes the pattern of plot structure linear and there are no twists or turns. Though the narration is closely interwoven through well-linked chapters, the novelist created variation by stopping a chapter and beginning another chapter so as to delineate characters, present a point of view or an event, create anticipation, change location, shift the time, etc. Some chapters are started as a continuous narration of the previous chapter, but may be a preparation for the shift of scene, place and action or delineation of characters. Some chapters appear to be longer than others, but the length of each chapter is suitable with its content and purpose. It means that the novelist stops a chapter and begins another chapter when he feels it is necessary and natural to do so in order to create the required course of effect, but he puts into consideration the requirements of linking chapters with each other. Thus, the chapters remained intact as the plot develops. Moreover, the narration makes the events in every chapter linked together to form the plot as a whole and maintain its logical development. Each chapter has a compelling internal or external drama that makes the reader continue reading the novel. There is a strong link between chapters which unifies them. The main factor that links the

chapters of the novel with each other is thematic. It is the strong racist motive of Clinton that created actions and caused reactions; from the beginning of the novel up to its end. The noble Frank continued to protect Peter while Clinton wanted to get rid of him. Hence the racist motive perpetrated by Clinton and the insistence of Frank on confronting it and protecting Peter shaped the type of relations among characters and made them act and interact with each other and this played the major role in creating the drama of events and reactive events and fostering the structure of the novel. It means that the philanthropic action of Frank and his wife embodied in the adoption of Peter and the reaction against it by Clinton unify the plot structure of the novel. Thus, the central action of the novel is the philanthropic action of Frank and Nancy who adopted the red-Indian boy and all other actions are related to and subordinate to it. However, after the adoption of Peter, the main perpetrator of the actions is Clinton whereas the roles of Frank and other characters are in the form of reactions to what Clinton did. In this way the wheel of the actions is pushed forward and it rolled forward towards the climax and descended toward the resolution. It is a racial drama that covers a long period of time which begins from the early boyhood of Peter till his adolescence age. The racial drama has been initiated in the first chapter and it came to an end in chapter nine. Chapter ten projected the happy life which Peter started to lead.

The racial attitude of Clinton towards Peter and the actions that emerged from that racial attitude generated a series of conflicts in the novel, escalated its dramatic structure and fostered the plot of the novel. Clinton's racial attitude can be considered as the main source of the conflict that paved the way for the plot to get the inciting actions and reactions which became the initial source of conflict that continued to develop under the influence of racism which dominated the mindset of Clinton to a psychopathic level. It became the main source of the rising actions of the novel, pushed the structure of the novel towards the climax and by the death of Clinton and his guards, there was no way for further escalation, therefore, the actions descended towards the end of the novel. The final fate of Clinton gave the novel its logical end. Thus, Clinton's

racial attitude toward Peter and the actions that were the result of that attitude gave the novel its developed theme and unified structural shape.

The plot structure contains sufficient dramatic elements that attract the attention of the reader and urge him to continue reading. In fact, right from the beginning of the novel up to its end, the interest of the reader to continue reading the novel never ceases. This desire to continue reading was maintained throughout the novel. Each chapter, with its title and shift of time or scene, urges the reader to go to the following chapter to see what will happen. In this way, the way the plot was structured made the reader continue turning the pages of the novel and read so as to know what is going to happen between Clinton's faction and Frank's faction. The type of confronting relations that were between them gave rise to many actions and reactions throughout chapters. Each chapter makes the reader develop a new curiosity to know what is going to happen between Clinton and Frank. It means that the structure possessed a strong internal drama that urges the reader to continue reading the novel. This maintained the dramatic significance, developed the narration, enhanced its thematic bearing and fostered its plot. The narrative dialogues among characters incited actions and reactions that contributed to the development of the structure of the novel. Clinton's reaction to the adoption of Peter by Frank and Nancy and the hot argument between them gave the plot its dramatic foundation and in this way the process of structuring the plot moved forward and reached the climax. Clinton's death made the actions start falling till it reached the final resolution that made Frank and Nancy feel that Peter is safe in the island and he is no longer under any threat. Therefore, they remained in the island till the war ended.

The plot structure possessed its organic unity of actions and time, straightforwardness, organic unity and compactness. The plot structure maintained its unity without allowing any twist, turn, jarring or confusion to intrude or affect it. The reader does not feel the presence of any digression, break, or shattering in the structure, unrelated issues or shift of subject in the story. The course of actions developed the structure of the novel and maintained the

unity of the plot through artistic controlling and expanding the thread of narration. The material of the novel speaks about the racist attitudes of Clinton and his guards towards an innocent boy. Their actions that spring from their racism have been confronted by Frank, Nancy, Martin and other characters who were against him; each in his own way. The course of actions and reactions were presented through chapters that narrate Clinton's attempt to banish Peter and the reactions of Peter's family against him. The actions are closely related to each other. Thus, the structure formed a story that goes forward in the form of many events which draw the attention of the reader and put him on alert about the consequences of Clinton's actions and the reactions of other characters against him. As far as the unity of actions is concerned, the action of the novel is located in time and place so as to make a sense. It moves in a linear manner and not in a disjunctive fashion. The chronology of the events is consistently maintained despite the shift in time and place. It is well known that typical linear actions follow the alphabetical order; if the action commences at the point A, it will end at Z. The novel 'A Racial Madness against Innocence' is no exception to this order. Its linear structure follows the following pattern:

1. Beginning in the form of characters introduction and initiating the point of conflict; Clinton's racism.
2. Exposition where the problem or conflict emerges and what its cause is; Frank's reaction to Clinton's racism.
3. Rising the conflict; banishing of Peter, returning of Frank from the aircraft carrier, his departure to the deserted island, Bumble's death and reach the climax by Clinton's death.
4. Descending of the events towards resolution or denouement in the wake of Clinton's death.
5. End of the world war and the conclusion in the form of the return of Frank and his family to the main land and conclusion.

Thus, throughout the novel, the plot maintained a linear structure. Despite the shift in place, there is always a unity of action and time. Actions move from the beginning to the end in a

chronological order. There is a clear onward movement of the occurrence of actions. A number of time sequences and locations appear. They become the stage and background on which the same conflict takes place, extends itself and moves toward the climax and then falls into resolution. There is a logical shift of the details of the time in the novel. The novel displays uniqueness in the unity of its plot structure. The overall shape and structure of the novel indicates that it is well-organized. It was maintained basically through ordering of its events in a chronological manner. The actions of the novel that took place right from the beginning up to the end were chronologically ordered on single sequence and this created a well-developed and well-knit plot. The chapters remained well-tied and intact with each other through many links that bind them together. The shift from one chapter to another was smooth, logical and convincing. The conflict was initiated right from the first chapter and it reached the climax where the conflict got resolved through the Japanese air raid that killed Clinton and spared Frank from a confrontation with him. Consequently, the racial motive that gave rise to a series of actions and reactions reached its peak with the deserving death of Clinton.

As far as the unity of time is concerned, the plot is structured through a narration of actions that took place in the past. The exact period in which the actions of the novel occurred is indicated. The events of the novel took place during the 30s and 40s of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. There is no disruption of time. The novel begins in December 1935. As it progressed, its timeline knitted itself in a convincing manner through time-indicators such as 'December 1935', 'few moments later', 'ten minutes later', 'half an hour later', 'An hour later', 'It was spring', 'six years later, in June 1941', 'Few moments later', 'Several months passed', 'On the 7<sup>th</sup> of December 1941', etc. Thus, there is a sequence and unity of timeline and the conventional mode regarding time is not violated. The novelist gives a fictional touch to the actual time and events of the second world war by the thematic bearing and narrative coherence of the novel. He introduces fictional characters who inter into a racial war at the background of the second world war. In other words, the racial war is incorporated within the events of

the second world war. The actual and fictional as well as the form and theme are very much inseparable from each other and rather interrelated to, and interdependent on, each other. The novelist does not present a single place in the novel. The extension of the period of the second world war period gave chance to the shifting of the scenes. In other words, the plot narrated events that occurred throughout many years at many places; San Francisco, Oahu Island near Hawaii, Clinton's Island and a deserted island. Thus, the novel has logical shift to different backgrounds, settings and places and has a logical shift of time. The place shifts from San Francisco to Oahu Island near Hawaii, to Clinton's Island, to a deserted island, to Clinton's Island again and then back to San Francisco. However, the unity of time and place are orchestrated and strengthened by the thematic bearing of the novel and the method of characterization through the major characters who act and interact on those places. As it is said earlier, the main theme of the novel is racism. Clinton was a racist and acted according to his racist mentality while acted according to that up to his death Frank was anti-racism. The shift from San Francisco to the islands in the Pacific Ocean and vice versa does not affect the unity of place as the reader follows the main theme and moves with it and the major characters who present it, therefore, the reader does not feel very much the change of place between San Francisco and the islands in the Pacific Ocean, but he observes it as the setting that acts as different backgrounds which serve to understand the main actions, motives and attitudes of the main characters, their actions and the theme of the novel as a whole. Thus, as the timeline of the narrative is linear, the actions were chronologically ordered and related to each other. The time and actions have a logical sequence and linked coherently from the beginning of the novel to its end. This contributes to the structural unity and compactness of the plot.

The plot underwent the familiar process of structuring. Actions ascended through the criminal behavior of Clinton and his guards and the humanistic reactions of Frank, his family and sincere friends. The major dramatic aspects of the novel sprang from the circumstances created by Clinton and went against Peter and reacted upon by Frank. Thus, the villain, the victim and the



hero are there. They interacted to create new circumstances and events. Those circumstances and events influenced the actions of the novel and resulted in further actions and reactions by many characters. The forces of evil; Clinton and his guards, were strong and unstoppable whereas the victims were innocent in the absence of the major guardian; Frank. Frank came and interfered to rescue the innocent boy. Clinton decided to commit the worst crime against the innocent boy when he returned from the deserted island. Consequently, the divine retribution interfered and made the Japanese take an indirect revenge against Clinton and his guards in favor of Peter, Frank and Nancy. In other words, Clinton's death marks the climax of the novel and the turning point of the plot, then, the events started descending to the resolution. Clinton's death became the crisis after which there is a resolution. It relieved not only Frank and his family, but also the reader who lived the tragedy of Peter, Martin and the poor workers.

The theme or content refers to what the novel says and the form refers to how the work novel delivers its content. Thematically, racism is the major theme of the novel. It initiates the central conflict and gives it its structural shape. It creates a series of actions which start at Frank's house on the main land, continue to climb on other setting till it reached the climax; the death of Clinton, and descended towards the resolution at the burial of Clinton, the end of the war and the return of Frank and his family to the main land. The plot derives its thematic unity and dramatic aspects from the actions that sprang from Clinton's unjustified antagonism towards Peter. As the reader reads the novel, he wonders why Clinton made the task of getting rid of an innocent boy his main aim. This mad motive produced events which developed the main theme; racism. It paved the way for many events to take place. The constant motive to get rid of the innocent boy, gave the novel dramatic actions and maintained its structural and thematic coherence and unity. In other words, the motive for banishing an innocent boy was a driving force that contributed to weaving of the events of the novel, fostering its plot, maintaining its unity and developing its main theme. Thus, it can be said that the main source of the conflict in the novel is the

racism that sprang from the psychopathic and racial nature of Clinton which rendered the novel its main thematic content and gave it its structural shape. It created a series of actions and interactions that were closely linked together throughout the narration. The racial nature of Clinton made him embark upon a single-minded intention to harm Peter for no reason. Racism within Clinton became an irresistible mental force that got hold over his mind, dictated itself on him, created conflicts, actions and reactions and thus it became the basis for structuring the plot of the novel and giving it its main thematic content. The domination of racism psychology influenced the working-mind of Clinton and paved the way for a lot of actions, reactions and situations in the novel. Clinton's obsession with unjustified hatred for Peter for no reason became a source of actions, initiated the course of events, created new situations and escalated them. The racist mental structure of Clinton turned into a chronic loss of reason and made him ready to kill an innocent boy for no reason. Clinton mobilized his time, energy and those of the four guards to accomplish the task of banishing Peter. It is this racial mentality of Clinton that ignited actions, supplied the narrative and thematic material and fostered the plot of the novel. In this process, Clinton was directly confronted by Frank, Nancy and Martin who acted against him. Thus, Clinton's racism became the main source of action in the novel and engineered its thematic unity and coherence. The novel enriched its actions through multiple confrontations between the racist; Clinton and his guards, on the one hand and Frank and his family on the other hand. The confrontations affected the relations between the two sides and created tension between them that lasted up to the end of the novel. It was resolved only by the death of Clinton in a direct encounter with a Japanese fighter plane. Those confrontations created actions, became a source for the development of the theme of the novel, motivated its progress forward in a unified and coherent structure and urged the reader to continue reading to know their outcomes.

It means that the main concern of the novel is the racism that controlled over the mind of Clinton and created his actions and reactions that provided the novel with its dramatic and thematic

significance and structural unity. It is the main motive in the novel that fostered the plot structure, formulated its narrative course and became a source for the major theme. Clinton and his men directed their racial motives against Peter and tried to get rid of him. Frank, Nancy, Martin reacted against that racial motive and exerted all efforts to protect Peter. This created a chain of actions and reactions that consolidated the structure of the novel and gave it its major thematic content. The course of actions and reactions led to a logical end of the story which was a deserving end that Clinton got for his wicked racism. Hence, racism, as a main theme of the novel, gave the plot structure its unity. It controlled over Clinton and made him cruel, brutal and producer of behaviors that indicate his madness. It blinded his heart, destroyed his reasoning and this gave rise to many serious situations in the novel. They raised the level of tension and pushed the line of the dramatic progress. Clinton's insistence on banishing Peter escalated the actions and contributed to the development of the plot of the novel. They created dramatic touch in the rising actions and reactions and in this process the main perpetrator of racism was killed, consequently, the actions started falling towards the end of the novel. Thus, structurally and thematically, there is no incoherence or digression which carries out its structural unity and thematic bearing. It maintained its coherence through sequencing the actions on various stages or settings through a logical and chronological ordering. Thus, the plot structure of the novel is compact and it achieves its compactness through its thematic coherence and relevance.

The plot incorporates a style of discourse that is simple and straightforward. It has been developed through an effective technique of quoted dialogues, relevant comments, vivid descriptions, etc. The discourse is simple, but when it is probed, it has its own suggestive and philosophical messages therefore it should not be construed as always simple or straightforward. It transformed the problem of racism into an existential topic that will never depart the thinking of whoever reads the novel. Handling the topic of racism gives a suggestive message to the novel, obliges the reader to examine the philosophical and multi-

layered meaning behind its texts. It pushes the critical reader to dive deep into their indirect and hidden meanings and significance to see whether man can get rid of racism or it will remain in his conscious and subconscious mind and let him sip its sour taste till an external force eliminates him. This makes the discourse not only just a means of narrating the story in a simple manner, but also a means of conveying philosophical dimensions which have a deep message that must be realized and remembered by man to save humanity from the evils of racism. Thus, the plot structure despite its apparent simple style, it incorporates a discourse that gives the reader a story which has a deep meaning.

The plot structure incorporates also a setting and background in the form of city-scape, island-scape, sea-scape and skyscape. They act as suitable backgrounds of the novel and contribute to enrich its thematic, philosophical and existential dimensions. The setting included many images and scenes. Some images and characters acquired symbolic dimension and contributed in enriching the narration, supporting the main theme of the novel; racism, and fostering the plot structure. The reader comes across many images and background such as wintry climate and atmosphere, fighter planes, boats, cityscape, skyscape, seascape, islands-scape, pilots, etc. They are memorable and unforgettable images. Many of them such as fighter planes became recurrent images and they consequently acquired symbolic meaning and contributed to the unity of the structure of the novel and the depth of its thematic bearing. Fighter planes have their symbolic significance and manifestation. They acquire a unifying symbolic and philosophical characteristics and dimensions. They have their dual purpose. They symbolize, both, igniting the fires of wars and destruction and extinguishing the fires of human evils. They raid and kill innocent people and they also raid and kill evilly people. Pilots and their fighters are symbols of human ability to destroy and build. The Japanese pilot who killed Clinton might have destroyed many structures in the island, but also rebuilt a family which was on the verge of physical and psychological shattering. Frank was fighting, both, Japanese aggression and Clinton racism. In examining the symbolic significance of the

fighter plane and their role in the structural unity of the novel, pilots and fighters shall be, carefully, examined in relation to their symbolic dimension and their role in fostering the plot, developing the narration and giving the novel its thematic significance.

The plot structure incorporated dreams that Clinton and Peter have seen. Those dreams fit themselves into the general line of the plot structure, add a relevant variety to the narration, offer foreshadows and enrich the theme. They are a kind of foreshadows for anticipating what is going to happen. They urge the reader to continue reading the novel to see if what will happen will agree with the significances and signals of those dreams or not. The dreams which Clinton saw were reflection of what he thinks about his agenda against Peter in daytime. He got troubled and he forgot about the dream which shows his confrontation with an American fighter plane. He concentrated on the details of the dream which shows him that he killed the red Indian boy and ate his flesh. This reflects Clinton's potential criminal actions and the expected encounter between him and another force that is stronger than him. He did not confront an American fighter plane as he is a coward who hunts the opportunity of Frank's absence. He was evading direct confrontation with Frank, but a Japanese fighter plane targeted him and consequently he got killed. The dream which Peter saw planted hope in his heart. He was rescued, given water and taken back to Nancy.

The process of structuring the plot and developing its main theme, has been supported by a narrative technique that has never been boring because it contained the details about the major and minor dramatic events and actions that shape the novel and its thematic bearing and relevance. There are no issues that affect the narrative coherence that gave shape to the plot structure. The narration is episodic as it contains actions extended and expanded it. It has not diverted away from the main theme to another issue, rather, it developed the main theme, projected the good characters, exposed the evilly characters and thus provided character-contrast that enriched the narration and contributed to the fostering of the plot. The narration enables the reader to make a contrast between the character of Frank, Nancy and Martin on the one hand and

Clinton and his guards on the other hand, realize the major theme that came out of the actions and reactions and contributed in fostering the plot structure.

The plot structure dramatized the actions of Clinton and his guards and the reactions of Frank and his family, gave them their suitable and ramified consequences and effects that heightened the tension and hence those actions and reactions gave the plot many dramatic points and fostered its unity. They contributed in structuring a fostered and compact plot and creating an attractive dramatic and narrative flow of the story. The dramatic tension has been escalated by the evilly actions of Clinton who was the main source of actions in the novel. It gripped the attention of the reader and urged him to continue reading. The dramatic actions may come before or after the portions of the story that may appear to be slow-paced and loose as they delineate characters, situations and events, but those portions allow to expand and enrich the narration, give minute details about characters and events and draw attention to ideas that might have relevance to the main theme of the novel. In other words, the reader may find the novel has slow pacing at some points that is caused by extensive details and talks between characters which might appear to be tedious, but the critical reader feels that they do not affect the structural or narrative coherence because they still have their own inner dramatic qualities and thematic relevance as they contribute to the illumination of the psychic traits of the characters and dig deep into their nature and quality. Thus, the details and descriptions that shape the plot of the novel may not be fast-paced or condensed, but they are useful for those who enjoy following and tracing characters' motives and tendencies. Those details and descriptions still contribute to develop a unified plot and enrich the narration. Thus, the dramatic actions and reactions balances the slow-paced portions and give a further dramatic gear to the plot structure of the novel.

## Narrative Technique

No written material can be without a technique which reveals how the written material conveys its message. In other words, what the story is about is definitely important, but it is important to remember that how it is told is more important. It means that what is important is not the novelty in presenting an exceptionally different narrative technique, but how effective the available narrative technique is in narrating the story because the way the story is presented may make the reader happy, nostalgic, frightened, etc. as he reacts to the theme that has been presented by the narrative technique. Thus, the narrative technique is the most important tool of building up the story and conveying its message. It is generally used in telling a story by a writer to produce a specific effect on the reader. It is an important aspect of presenting literature in general and the theme of a literary work in particular. It is the way of presenting the story for the reader and indicates the procedures and methods used in the process of telling of the story.

The ability to adopt a narrative technique and use it are important skills that the novelist must possess in order to make the reader keen on continuing reading the novel. It is the element that constitutes the flow of the story and the way it is presented. It is the storytelling by describing events, character's sayings, actions, reactions, emotions, attitudes, etc. In this process, the novelist develops the plot, characters, setting, style, theme, etc. It is the literary tool the writer employs to give account to the events, actions and circumstances of the story. It is the strategies which the writer uses to convey what he wants to convey. The narrative technique determines when the actions take place, how long they continue to occur and what chronological order they follow. It includes everything the writer uses such as the place, the chronological order of events and time, the process of characterization, the creation of imagery, symbolism, chapterization, dialogues, language, etc. For example, the place is the spatial arrangement which determines where the actions take place and the places where the characters move, act and interact. It

creates the setting and the atmosphere of the story. Time affects the reader's understanding of what he reads as it may be delayed, paused, accelerated, presented through flashback, flashforward, etc. Through the timeline the writer chronologically arranges the events of the novel.

The main function of the narrative technique is to devise the way of conveying the message to the reader. It is an inseparable part of the message and fundamental to it. Hence, the narrative technique and the theme are inseparable from and complementary to each other. A critical reader analyzes the narrative technique of the work of literature he reads as it enables him to know how the story has been conveyed, what is the intended theme, concept or message the writer wants to convey. It is important to remember that the narrative technique is influenced by the artistic inclination and literary practice of the writer. It reflects the writer's vision of reality and how he presents it imaginatively and artistically in order to make it entertain and at the same time carry meanings and messages which he wants to convey to the reader.

As far as the technical aspects of the novel, "A Racial Madness against Innocence" is concerned, it is important to say that Ali A. M. Yeddi is a promising novelist. He is a 'born as a story-teller' or 'a first-rate story-teller' who effectively builds up his stories in such a way that catches up the interest of the reader. His narrative skill extends beyond the mere process of storytelling to the areas of giving a vivid portrayal of the society, projecting its various aspects and exploring the human condition. He has the ability to look deep into the problems existing in the society, project them with similar major events, display them through exceptional artistic skills and bring them to the surface. In this regard, he does not only draw upon the traditional narrative technique of the storyteller, but also uses it effectively to reiterate his didactic and intellectual crave and world vision and hence offer an excellent narration to his stories. To be able to know about the narrative technique of Ali's novel, "A Racial Madness against Innocence", it is important, firstly, to make a critical summary of the story to understand its narrative flow.



The first chapter of the novel opens with a vivid description of a winter day in California in December 1935. Hence, right from the first lines of the first chapter, the narrative technique fixes the time and place of the course of narration and the circumstances that surrounds the opening of the novel. It also introduces the main character; Frank who is a pilot in the USAF and the society loves him for his generosity and nobility. Then, Peter was introduced as a homeless and ill red- Indian boy who needs care. He was sitting near a tree in that cold weather. He was ill and has a little food which he collected from a nearby garbage. The moment Frank finds the boy is the moment which exposes the racial nature of the society as the adult boys of that racial society get surprised with a white man; Frank, offering his help to a red- Indian boy. They even asked Frank not to give any care to the red Indian boy. The details of the narration, after bringing red- Indian boy home, aims to reveal the excellent human qualities of Frank, Nancy, Martin and Dr. Donald Arthur who stand in a sharp contrast to the racial society because every one of them devoted himself to help the ailing boy in his own way. Nancy is the wife of Frank and a daughter of a rich man. She is like her husband compassionate and generous. Frank found the ill red Indian boy sitting near a tree in a cold weather, took him home, fed him, called Dr. Arthur to give him medical care, named him Peter, adopted him and assigned the task of teaching him English language to Martin; his sincere servant. The narrative technique introduced the thematic clue of the novel in an excellent artistic manner. Thus, the narration gives the contrast in the social vision of people towards each other. There are people who are racial and self-centered and there are people who are truly human and ready to help others without any racial prejudice.

Then, the narration introduces Clinton; the brother of Nancy and an officer in the US navy in the Pacific Ocean, but he is a true representative of those racial adult boys who asked Frank not to take care of the ill red Indian boy. The narration went ahead to introduce racism as a main theme of the novel. Clinton conflicted with Frank and Nancy about their adoption of the red-Indian boy. He told them that if they had adopted a dog or a cat it would have

been better than adopting a red-Indian. At then, Frank got angry and Clinton departed after slamming the door. Hence, right from the first chapter, the narrative technique introduced the main characters and founded for the emerging conflict which is caused by Clinton as he was a racist and against the idea of adopting a red Indian. Thus, chapter one opens with the introduction of Frank, Peter, Martin, Nancy, Dr. Arthur, and introduces also Clinton and his racial views and in this way, it prepares the reader for an expected confrontation between Frank and his family on the one hand and Clinton on the other hand. It means that the narration exposed the racial views of Clinton created logical reasons for further actions in the novel in the form of many confrontations between Clinton and Frank's family as it will be clear in the following chapters.

The second chapter opens with the news about the progress in Peter's health and his improving skill in learning English language. Then, the narration introduces the news about the war which was launched by Germany against Europe and its possible threat to USA. In both cases, it makes Frank; the fighter pilot, participate in the war to defend USA. Therefore, he was thinking of going to Europe, but when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, he decided to join the US army in the Pacific Ocean. This chapter introduces also Frank's sincere friend John Edward; a pilot in USAF. Thus, the narration prepares the reader for the shift of place which will have its own actions. It effectively and logically engineered the progress of the story and this makes the reader keen to continue reading in order to know what will happen next.

Chapter three opens with the details about Frank's preparation to travel to an American island in the Pacific Ocean. Dr. Arthur also decided to join Frank and his family to travel to the same destination. Then, the narration offers the news about Clinton's travelling to the Pacific and his intention to book an accommodation for Frank and his family there in an island in the Pacific Ocean. Edward also expressed his intension to travel to the Pacific. Thus, the narration progresses by introducing all the narrative elements that make the reader feel that the story is progressing in a logical and attractive manner. Therefore, the

reader continues reading as he expects that there will be a conflict between Clinton and Frank with regard to Peter. Frank, his family, Edward and Dr. Arthur met at the air base and travelled to Hawaii. Louis Davisson; an old officer, received Frank and his family and told them that Clinton had prepared a house for them in a big island few miles away from Hawaii. The island has an air base and a port. They went to that island by a boat. Edward and Arthur also accompanied them. The effect of the dramatic element which has been instigated by Clinton when he argued with Frank and preferred to adopt a dog or a cat to adopt a red Indian was still hanging in the memory of Martin. Therefore, he expressed his concern and expected the worst from Clinton, but Frank was not bothering about Clinton. It means that the novelist initiated the narrative thread, added the required dramatic element and anticipation and made the reader eager to know what is going to happen next. Moreover, Davisson added to the element of anticipation by asking Frank and his family to be aware of Clinton who controls the island and who has been described by Davisson as a nervous man who has guards; Thomas, Jerry, Jack and Darwin who are ready to obey him and carry out his unfair decisions. However, again, Frank said that he does not care about Clinton nor about his guards and emphasized that he will never allow Clinton to harm Peter. Frank, his family, Dr. Arthur and Edward reached the big island. An officer took Frank to the house prepared by Clinton. Then, Clinton visited them and again quarreled with them about the presence of Peter on the island. The tension soared as Clinton emphasized that he will not allow Peter; the 'useless creature', as termed by Clinton, to live on the island. In return, Clinton was termed by Frank as a mad person. Though in the past Frank was not bothering about Clinton, he started getting worried about the fate of Peter in his absence. Martin assured Frank that he will defend Peter in his absence. He said to Frank, "I am even ready to die for the sake of you all." This reflects the sincerity of Martin and the extent of tension and conflict which have been escalated in the novel by the threats released by Clinton.

Chapter four opens with the tension and anger that dominated Clinton who was planning to get rid of Peter. At this

point, the guards exposed their cunning and mercenary nature. They expressed their readiness to carry out Clinton's orders, but Clinton was waiting for the right time. An order came to dispatch pilots to conduct an air raid on the Japanese near Alaska. Frank participated in that raid, Clinton realized that Frank will come back quickly and therefore he considered that the time is not suitable or sufficient to harm Peter. He was waiting for a better chance.

Chapter five opens with a call from an officer on USS Enterprises to Clinton to send some pilots to the air-crafts carrier. After being reminded by one of his cunning guards, he added Frank's name to the list as it is an opportunity for him to do what he wants to Peter. Frank departed the island. The reader's anticipation rises. This chapter introduces the element of dream. Clinton dreamed that he killed and ate the flesh of Peter. He also dreamed that he fired at an American fighter plane. Both were foreshadowing a bad omen. He moved to carry out his plan against Peter. He went to Frank's house, quarreled with Martin and Nancy and kidnapped Peter. He brought him with other workers to the port and banished them to a deserted island to die of starvation, thirst, snakes' bites or get killed by the Japanese. Davisson tried to interfere before they depart, but he was threatened by Clinton. Therefore, he put his tail between his legs and departed. Dr. Arthur heard about the matter from Martin, but he could not do anything. He advised Nancy to phone Frank and inform him. Nancy was not having a choice except phoning Frank and ask him to come back to rescue Peter.

Chapter six opens with Nancy's ringing the air craft carrier. She told Frank what had happened. Frank got permission to fly back to his family. During his flight back to the island, two Japanese fighters confronted him. After getting engaged in a dog fight against them, he shot them down and successfully landed in the island. He, Martin and Dr. Arthur decided to take a boat to go to the deserted island and save Peter as Clinton was guarding the air base to prevent Frank from taking a sea-plane. Clinton ordered Bumble; a guard of the port, not to allow any body to sail by for three days. However, Frank, Martin and Dr. Arthur went to the port pretending to be going for a fishing journey to solve a

financial problem. They succeeded in convincing Bumble and took an engine boat. They sailed towards the deserted island. Clinton was informed that Bumble allowed three men to sail on a boat. He became angry, came to Bumble, quarreled with him and killed him. He ordered to monitor the port, capture Frank and his companions upon their return and bring them to him to punish them. Meanwhile, Frank and his companions were heading towards the deserted island. The opening part of the chapter makes the reader feel that Frank is in a race with time as Peter does not have food nor water and he may die of snakes' bite. This creates anticipations about the feasibility and outcome of Frank's efforts to rescue Peter.

Chapter seven opens with the arrival of Peter and the workers to the deserted island where the boat dropped them and sailed back. This chapter is the most poignant chapter in the novel where the reader comes into contact with full-fledged factors that lead to death and nothing else. In fact, the isolated island is a terrible one. It offers elements of gothic fiction in which the landscape and forest-scape make the reader do not know what is behind them; mystery lies in the dense forest as it is brooding and isolated. It creates inner horror in the heart of the characters and the reader, too. Moreover, large numbers of snakes and their hissings stir fear and awe in the heart of Peter, the banished workers and the reader, too. The banished workers were lamenting their grim fate, asking about the reason behind their presence in the deserted island and cursing Clinton. They were thirsty, hungry and exhausted. This part of the chapter has a flashback through which Peter tells his story to his companions. The banished workers admired the human quality of Frank and his wife and the way they upbrought Peter. It has some sad parts where the reader comes across the death of some workers by snakes' bites and others by the Japanese air raid. All these are sources of dramatic elements. Again, the reader comes across the elements of dream. The dream which Peter saw was a kind of foreshadow of some hope that may emerge out of that grim situation and water him a fresh water to quench his thirsty. The narration projected also the supplication of a man who wished Clinton a death in the hands of the Japanese!

This supplication has its deep significance in the novel as it has been replied by God. The burial of the workers who died by snake bites and Japanese air raid was source of deep grief not only to the alive characters on the island, but also to the reader, too. The chapter ends with an expectation of the return of the Japanese to the island and therefore the workers were waiting for the mercy of God.

Chapter eight has many dramatic and grim moments. It opens with the waking up of Peter. He went to the forest to eat some wild fruits. There are dreadful scenes of dead snakes which have been burnt by the Japanese air raid, alive snakes which are on the unburnt trees and the smokes which soar towards the sky from different locations. All are elements of a grim picture that surrounds the banished workers. After eating some wild fruits, Peter went up to the other side of the island. There is more tension as Peter saw the arrival of Japanese marine soldiers who came by sea. Peter ran back to the other side of the island to tell his companions. All of them were in tension. Then, Peter saw a boat approaching. They thought that they have been surrounded by the Japanese, but it was Frank's boat which finally arrived. The tension soars as the Japanese soldiers also were approaching the side of the island where Peter and the workers were there. The alive workers and Peter, quickly, boarded Frank's boat. However, the location became a war scene and a battle field. Safe withdrawal of Frank's boat became difficult. Therefore, Martin sacrificed himself to save Frank, Peter, Dr. Arthur and the workers. It was a great initiative taken by Martin and made him an unforgettable character. He successfully distracted the Japanese soldiers till Frank's boat sailed away from the coast of the island, but he paid his life for it. Actually, it was the saddest moment in the novel when the reader came across the death of a sincere servant. The reader mourns with Frank and Peter the death of Martin. Thus, at the end of this chapter the reader is overwhelmed by two emotions: the emotion of joy and sorrow. Joy for the successful rescuing of Peter and sorrow for the loss of Martin who was left behind and dead without even knowing whether he was buried or not.

Chapter nine tells the reader that as Frank's boat was sailing towards Clinton's Island, Peter remained awake as he was worried about Clinton's reaction for his return. He was expecting the worst as Clinton may react violently against him. This adds elements of anticipation to the story. Frank came and sat near Peter. They remembered Martin's great sacrifice and his devotion for them. As far as the fate of Peter on the island is concerned, Frank was not finding a solution in his mind except sending him back to San Francisco to save him from Clinton. Meanwhile, Clinton's guards were waiting for the return of the boat to arrest Frank and his companions. Nancy also was waiting in the port to receive them. As the tension escalated within the heart of Peter while they were close to the island, Japanese raids against Clinton's Island started. Those soldiers and guards who were waiting to arrest Frank and his companions fled in all directions. The boat reached the shore and the men disembarked and started running. Frank, Nancy, Peter and Dr. Arthur headed towards the air-raid shelter. Clinton came out to see what was going on and then his house was destroyed. Then, he saw Frank, Nancy, Peter and Dr. Arthur heading towards the air-raid shelter. He became nervous, snatched a gun from the hands of a soldier and pointed it towards Peter's back, but a Japanese plane killed him and many soldiers around him. A suicidal Japanese pilot killed Clinton's guards. Meanwhile, after leaving his family in the air raid shelter, Frank went to the air base to fly his plane and participate in repelling the Japanese attack.

Chapter ten opens with Frank's arrival to the air-raid shelter after participating in repelling the Japanese planes to see Nancy, Peter and Dr. Arthur. They were not knowing that Clinton has been killed therefore Frank was still intending to send, both, Nancy and Peter to San Francisco to ensure their safety. They left the air raid shelter and reached home. Nancy started preparing to depart to the main land. Then, on the following morning, there was a knock on the door. It hiked the tension as they thought that it is Clinton, but to their surprise it was the news about the death of Clinton. They were asked to attend the funeral. Nancy showed no sign of sadness or sorrow. She went to attend the funeral and delivered a speech that can be described as the bearer of the core didactic spirit of the

novel. It was like a speech of civil rights activists. She admitted that they are the white people who are crueler than the Nazis as they are behind the suffering of the natives and the blacks in America. Nancy was grateful for the Japanese to end her families suffering. Africans and red-Indians were glad to hear what Nancy said. Davisson also, fully, agreed with her and he was grateful for the Japanese who undertook the task of punishing Clinton otherwise he was having his own legal plans against him. The death of Clinton relieved Frank's family and gave them the chance to continue staying in the island. Frank went back to the carrier. He participated in fighting the Japanese till Japan surrendered in the wake of bombing it with nuclear bombs. Then, he came back to the island and on the following day, he and his family flew back to San Francisco. While flying back to San Francisco, Peter rewound the history; his life on the island, his deadly banishing to the deserted island, the sacrifice of Martin, his final rescuing by Frank and the death of Clinton. His eyes teared for those memories and his mouth smiled for the comfort he feels as he is okay and flying back home. That is life; a mixture of the two opposite components and as it has bad racial people like Clinton and his guards, it also has good and noble people like Frank, Nancy, Martin, Dr. Arthur, Edward and Davisson.

Hence, there are many manifestations which prove that the novel, 'A Racial Madness against Innocence' has a wonderful and well-developed narrative technique. The novelist created a well develop narration through which he, effectively, initiated the story, created the actions, conflict, confrontation, climax and resolution of the story. The novelist used an unnamed narrator. The opening chapter shows that the narration is vividly descriptive and gives a detailed picture of the surrounding setting. It painted a vivid picture of the winter in an urban setting. From the speaking of Frank to Peter and Peter's inability to respond, the reader can easily imagine the health condition of a small boy in a cold winter. It means that the narration, right from the first chapter, utilized the sensory details of the surrounding to convey the atmosphere and mood of the scene and its effect on the attitude and condition of the characters. The unnamed narrator remained at the background,



introduced the characters, actions, interactions, dialogues and his own comments. The arising arc of actions and events started unfolding the narration as it progresses forward. As far as the sequence of the chain of events and time are concerned, the events of the story open with the scene of a red Indian boy sitting near a tree on a cold winter of December 1935. He was weak, ill, shivering and in a wretched condition. Frank; a good and noble man, who is loved by everyone and who is a pilot in the USAF, was walking in the street heading towards the market. He saw the wretched boy, felt pity to him and intended to help him. Some racial adult boys got surprised by Frank's philanthropic conduct and they were racially bold enough to interfere and ask Frank not to help the red Indian boy as the government itself is not helping them. Frank blamed them for their racial attitude, criticized the marginalization of the natives by the government and took the red Indian boy home. He provided him medical care and fed him. Then he decided to adopt him and named him Peter. Nancy; the wife of Frank was happy. Martin; the sincere servant undertook the task of teaching Peter English language. Clinton; the brother of Nancy and a service man in the US navy, paid a visit to Frank's house. When he came to know that they adopted a red Indian boy; Peter, he became furious and poured out his nasty racial comments against adopting a red Indian. He blatantly said that it is better to adopt a dog or a cat instead of a red-Indian. He argued with Frank and left the house after slamming its door. Thus, the beginning of the arising action takes place when Clinton expresses his anger against the adoption of the red-Indian boy. Being a pilot in the USAF, the events of the second world war forced Frank to travel to the Pacific Ocean to participate in the war and this made him take his family (Nancy, Peter and Martin) to an island in the Pacific which was administered by Clinton. This gives rise to tension as Clinton determined to get rid of Peter. He kidnaped Peter and banished him with some other workers to a deserted island while Frank was on a combat mission. However, Frank heard about the kidnapping of Peter, came back, managed to go to the deserted island and rescued Peter and some of the remaining workers whereas Martin sacrificed himself to save them. Frank, Peter and Dr, Arther and the workers reached Clinton's Island. The narrative reached the

climax by the death of Clinton in a Japanese air raid, therefore, his plan to kill Peter was averted. His death saved Frank also from an imperative confrontation with him. During the falling action, the story tells the reader that the second world war ended and Frank, Nancy and Peter returned to the main land. Thus, the events of the novel shows that the narration of the novel is well-developed as all events are related to each other and well connected throughout the narration. Clinton's attitude towards Peter makes the reader continue reading the novel so as to see in what way Clinton will react when he sees Peter again on the island. His racial mentality became a major motive that created actions, maintained the thread of narration and made it move forward. The novel has a coherent narration that presents, effectively, the chain of well-linked events. The narrative is linear and its shift from a chapter to another or from a scene to another is smooth, logical and natural because there are sufficient links that bind them and the narration together. It follows uninterrupted linear pattern. It does not drift away nor does it have any unrelated issues, digression or any sign of illogical shift, jarring, confusion or zigzag. Rather, it sounded natural and presented the main theme of the novel in an artistically weaved manner of narration. This, on its turn, maintains the narrative coherence and continuity. The shift between chapters does not affect the interweaving of the narration, but it shifts the reader to a new change in events which are evolving or the time that has its own relevant events. For example, the novel opens with a chapter titled "A New and Kind Home" and the second chapter is titled "Planning for War". The title of the second chapter urges the reader to continue reading so that to see the effect of war of Frank and his family. Nevertheless, the second chapter does not shift the reader directly to the environment of war, rather, it links the reader with the first chapter by telling him about the improving condition of Peter's health and then introduces him to the war which broke out in Europe and that Frank, being a pilot in the USAF has to participate in that war. Thus, as the aim of the novelist is to shift the reader to a warring environment where Frank will be busy and away from the family, he dropped the details of the life of Peter for six years and introduced the reader to the descriptions and details of the second world war. The aim of the novelist was to make a

world war an entry to a small war between Peter and Clinton; a military man who was supposed to be busy with preparing himself to fight the enemy, but he gets engaged in a racial war against an innocent boy! Thus, the narration has a natural flow which is intact as there are cause and effect strategies that make the events in every chapter linked together to form a logical and coherent narration that keeps the story move forward and unfolds its theme. The course of actions created a supporting narrative-line that pushed the narration forward and highlighted the main theme and the way the novelist develops the theme unifies and reinforces the message he wants to convey through his narration. He created the characters and offered them memory, reasoning and judgement to make them act, interact and conflict with each other and in this way, he ensured the narrative flow and developed the theme of the novel. This shows that the novelist has a clear idea where the story is heading to. The introduction of the discussions about the second world war was an entry to prepare the reader for a shift of place where the reader will see not only some details about the second world war, but also a gruesome racial war that has been perpetrated by Clinton against an innocent boy. The chain of events created an outer and inner drama that has been produced by the conflicts between the forces of racial segregation and those of the human integration and coexistence. It was between humanity and inhumanity.

The narration moves between real places of significance to create an imaginative story that depicts racism in its most gruesome shape. It moved the reader between places where racism reigns and inhumanity prevail. It created wars in Europe and made allies move to confront Nazis, but when US was attacked, it interfered against the Japanese. It means that the USA which was suffering from a racial war within its own borders interfered in the second world war against Japan and the Nazism, but in the Pacific Ocean. In other words, the narration tells the reader that during the second world war, another racial war was going on in the American society with special reference to that which was going on between Frank and Clinton.

The narration grounds the reader in the time and space and depicts the atmosphere and setting in which actions are taking place. It reflects the real and genuine scenes therefore the reader feels that the effect of realism is very strong and that there is a true essence of real life in it. The setting of the story opens in San Francisco and shifts to some islands in the Pacific Ocean. The shifting of the setting within the chapter and from chapter to another chapter is logical, convincing and smooth. It creates a literary mosaic of backgrounds that reflects the rich artistic sensibility of the novelist. The tone and mood are consistent, the thematic bearing of the narration is intact and the narration is coherent. It maintains the progress of the events of the novel, helps the story's flow, impacts the desired mood and allows the reader to follow it eagerly. It observes the factors of timeline and space and devotes these factors to convey its broader theme. It puts the reader in the true atmosphere of its time and place and makes him realize that the second world war has erupted at a time when racism, Nazim and Zionism were active; each one wants to establish its reign and they are still fighting and creating suffering in Palestine, Europe, USA and Africa. The time of the beginning of the events of the novel was just before the breaking out of the second world war. The narration made the conflict between Clinton and Frank position itself within the broader conflict of the second world war that erupted due to the Nazi racial motives. The death of characters like Clinton and his guards has been followed by the end of the second world war. Through this intelligent narration that links the events, the novelist wanted to tell the reader that the major world wars have their seedlings in the minor wars that erupt among people. If members of the society mind up the way they act and interact with others according to the basics of humanity, there will be no minor or major wars. The novelist navigated, effectively, the factor of time of the events of the novel and the sequence of events in time is logical. Hence, the traditional mode regarding time, place and action has been observed without any violation or disruption. The narration grounds the reader in the time and space that provide an excellent mode of narration which has an everlasting effect that transcends time and place and echo everywhere and all times.

The narrative voice in the novel is dynamic and embraces the narrative perspectives of the omniscient narration. It does not only enhance the quality of the narrative technique, but also pushes the reader to get engaged with the story up to the end. It projects the suffering of the weak people and the oppressive and racial nature of people in power. Thus, the narrative technique is effectively crafted to the extent that made it expansive in its thematic, symbolic and philosophic scope. The symbiotic relationship between Ali's narrative technique and his criticism of human and social evils gave him a literary legacy as he is not only a novelist, but also used his artistic and narrative talent to expose social and human evils through well narrated artistic works. In his first novel, "The Legendary Whale", he, artistically, exposed the danger of being addict to the evil of taking revenge whereas in his second novel; "A Racial Madness against Innocence", he attacked social and individual racism and exposed their evils. The evils such as taking revenge, racism, social and economic disparity, wrong understanding of religion, etc., all are interwoven themes and subthemes in his stories. They only need a sharp and critical observation and analyzing to put them out on the lines of critical books. This makes his stories transcend the limits of mere artistic or narrative works and go to the extent of exposing the sad realities of the society which he handles in his stories. Through the banished characters' personal reflections and experiences on the deserted island, the novelist draws readers' attention to the extent to which a devilish human being like Clinton can harm the society with his racism and disastrous crimes.

The choice of the point of view from which the story is told affects the way reader responds to the characters and their actions. As he has done in his first novel, 'The Legendary Whale', in this novel also, the novelist did not make one of the characters narrate the story. He employed an unnamed narrator who is not part of the story, but an omniscient narrator who stood at the background and told the reader about the whole story. In other words, the use of anonymous narrator distanced between the novelist and the narrator and allowed for an objective narrative style. Being an unnamed narrator, his role should not be considered as less

important than the role of the characters. The unnamed narrator strikes a close intimacy with, both, the characters and the reader and conveys the story effectively. By employing this narrative technique, the aim of the novelist is to detach himself, let the reader think critically and bring forth a change in him that even the written and ratified constitutions failed to do. He wants the reader to deconstruct the racial hierarchies of the society, power and privilege and reconstruct a human society in such a way that its members coexist with some reasonable measures of justice, humanity and brotherhood. The employment of the unnamed narrator created an opportunity for the reader to have a panoramic view of various aspects of a racial society that is entangled within its own social diseases. It enabled the novelist to give insight views of the characters, their personality, nobility, sacrifice, racism, antagonism, etc. This way of narrating the novel added to the objectivity of the story and unfolded its theme effectively. Though the narrator is omniscient and exists outside the events of the story, but he is whole knowing. The narrator is the only figure that can have rapport with the reader. He remained the only voice, the spectral speaker and the sole source of information in the novel. The identity of the narrator is not known. Neither the characters nor the reader himself can establish the identity of the narrator, but he is always present at the background through his dialogues, descriptions, comments and perspective as well. The unnamed narrator has no vestige of an individual identity, but he observes, conveys the talks of characters, describes events and actions and provides comments. In other words, the narrator observes, informs and comments. He observes the surrounding, conveys the dialogues of the characters and gives insightful comments about the characters, situations and events. He knows more than what other characters know. He describes war tools, air-craft carriers, fighter planes, machine guns and combating strategies as if he is a senior military expert. The knowledge of the narrator about fighters, their names and models during the second world war became a source of information to the reader. Through the narrator, the reader gets acquainted with many aspects of military life and military equipment used in the second world war. He knows all the thoughts and feelings of all the characters therefore he is free to

move from one character to another projecting their thoughts and feeling in addition to conveying what they say and describing the setting and surrounding. In some cases, the narrator makes the reader know more than what some other characters know. He is a viewer and conveyer who switches between quoted sayings of the characters. He projects their thinking, emotions, feelings, attitudes, relations, motives, conflicts and comments. He refers to the characters by their names, observes them, listens to them, describes situations and actions and conveys the story. He moves from one character's mind to the other, hovers, like a bird with a bird's-eye or a drone's camera over the target characters, events and situations and forwards information at their discretion. He observes, describes and conveys the whole story with a voice that knows everything within the character and around him. The narration has a fixed point of view which is full of comments on characters and description of events, actions and situations. He tells the story from every angle, space and time and acts as an all-seeing observer who penetrates the lives and minds of the characters and weaves what they say into a spoken and unspoken narrative that reflects the racial structure of the society. As the narration had a complete access to the characters' minds, he goes deep into their hearts, minds and thoughts, reads them and reflects their consciousness and subconsciousness to tell the reader the details of the story. He projects the outer and inner working world of the minds of the characters and describes their emotions, feelings and attitudes. As the narrator remains detached from the reader, this makes the reader focus on what the narrator says about characters, events and situations. Nevertheless, the narrator is not at all far away from the reader. He is rather as close to the reader as the extent of his closeness to the characters. He narrates the story in such a way that gives the narration its ability to exercise its effects on the reader himself. It means that the narrator can see the whole picture from above and at the same time he can see what is going on within the character and in other places.

The unnamed narrator, critically, handled Clinton and his guards who, due to their racial tendencies, confronted what their institution claims to be guarding; the constitution that champions

the civil rights. They were working in a national institution; the army, but they were anti-social. Clinton was obsessed with racism. It controlled his mind and conducts. All this has been effectively exposed by the narrator. Thus, the narrator can be considered as the novelist himself or his mouthpiece as he presented the novelist's social and human visions. Through this effective narrative technique, the novelist dramatized his vision of social and human relations. The narrator conveyed the message in various styles. He narrates the story in a combination of declarative, dialogical and rhetorical narration styles. He conveys the dialogues of the characters and comments on their actions and interactions. He exposed their personal and psychic tendencies and flaws. He zoomed in and out towards various characters by allowing the reader to know their inner personality through their sayings, actions and interactions. The reader comes to know about what drives the character through the character's sayings and actions. He feels that he is in close contact with the narrator who vividly describes, comments and conveys to the reader what the characters say and the details of the setting and events.

Through the unnamed narrator, the novelist presents events and characters in such a way that makes the heart of the reader aches due to the suffering of an innocent boy; Peter, in the hand of a brutal racist; Clinton. The narration does not only give account of a problem faced by an innocent boy and perpetrated by an evilly racist, but also reflects the broad spectrum of the condition of a society that made the evilly character bold enough to produce evil without any fear of moral or legal repercussions and the innocent character to suffer from that evil for a long time. This is an effective method of narration that gives the message projecting a merciless racial behavior artistically, imaginatively and effectively. It is clear that the novelist has defined and preplanned the content and then employed the narrative technique that communicates the contents. This is clear from the fact that the narration provided minute details of the racial conflict through dialogues, actions, reactions, attitudes, emotions, feelings and motives of characters.

As far as the style is concerned, the novelist in 'A Racial Madness against Innocence' adopted a style that may appear to be



plain, direct, simple and of ordinary speech that is familiar to the reader. The narrative technique and the dialogues phrasing projected, effectively, the attitudes and tendencies of the characters and reflected the tone in which the characters speak. For example, the tone of Clinton's dialogues is characterized with aggressiveness, criminality, obstinacy and excessive obsession with racism while the tone of Frank is calm, resistive to Clinton and protective to Peter against Clinton's racial and aggressive tendencies. The tone of Harrison Bumble was intermittent and a source of fun even at serious moments. He is the only hilarious character in the novel. The tones of the guardians of Clinton were cunning, plotting and inciting in nature. The tone of Martin shows that he a man of nobility, faithfulness, challenge, resisting and sacrificing. Thus, the tones expressed and displayed the psychic structure of each character and depicted his attitudes. It means that the novelist phrased characters' dialogues in an effective linguistic manner. The dialogues were characterized with relevance, realism, naturalism and deep understanding of human psychology. They flow out from the mouths of the characters with reliable relevance to the arising situations and circumstances. They do not have any redundancy nor do they lead to any sense of dullness, absurdity, clinches, stereotypes or unnecessary texts. Rather, the reader finds them attractive, interesting, expressive and suggestive, as well. It shows the novelist's mastery over the linguistic aspects of the English language and his ability of employing his phraseology skills in depicting human psychology, relation and conflict. Moreover, the novelist has his narrative style which manifests itself in both saying and drawing. He employs both of them effectively and artistically. The narrative technique is distinguished by its easy literary style and its ability to create realistic characters and exciting events. It is characterized by its manifestation of intense literary style and its ability to reflect the agony of the victim and the nobility of the rescuer and express deep human feelings in reaction to, both, evil and nobility. While doing so, the novelist employs irony to satirize the racial structure of the society, but he does so in a very subtle, mild and almost indirect manner. There is a clarity of thought in the novel that creates clarity of its texts. It indicates that the novelist has an excellent master over the

language which he uses to express himself through it artistically. There is no clear sign of thinking in another language or translation from a raw thought that has been shaped by a language other than English. It shows that the novelist has the skill of thinking, imaginatively, in the language; English, in which he is writing. Throughout the narration, the novelist created variation in sentences to control pacing so as to sustain both, tension and reflection and the desire of the reader to continue reading. Hence, he successfully maintains the reader's interest through a well-developed narrative technique.

The narration is written in simple, lucid, expository, expressive and communicative style. Linguistically, the direct dialogues of the character were put into inverted commas to form direct speeches that are between quotation marks. They are in various persons. Other plain descriptive and commenting parts are in the third person. Some of them contains actions and reactions of characters and descriptions and the narrator's comments. They are characterized by their vivid presentation of the details of the story. The narrator did not only present the dialogues of the characters, but also added his own description of the characters, events, actions and settings. He offered detailed descriptions of the main characters such as Frank, Clinton, Nancy, Peter, Martin, Davisson, Bumble, etc. Characters and events are clearly described with vividness and clarity. The dialogue contained details about characters, projected their moods, feelings, emotions, actions and reactions and it became not only easy to understand, but also rich, expressive and suggestive. The dialogues of each character were apt and reflected his personality, mood, tendencies and psychic structure. The reader can easily identify the dialogue uttered by Clinton and differentiate it from that of Frank or Nancy. The dialogues of the characters exposed them and their inner contents. For example, Clinton was neither secretive nor reserved in his racial mental structure. He was direct, bold, outgoing and frank in expressing his racism and his racial attitude. Frank was clear in expressing his readiness to confront Clinton even in front of his wife; Nancy, though Clinton is her brother. Thus, the narrative dialogues exposed the personalities and minds of the characters.

Some characters like Clinton and Frank and their sayings drive the story forward and give its dramatic elements. They highlight the tension, conflict, confrontation, anticipation, suspension, etc. Moreover, the reader is given an ample chance to have a peek into the minds of those main characters through their sayings to know what they were planning to say or do. The way the narrator handled the character of Clinton and his evils indicates that Frank is the hero of the novel who confronted that evil. Through these well-phrased and meaningful dialogues, the novelist aimed to describe the actions and attitudes of the characters and their reactions to each other and to the arising situations. Thus, linguistically and artistically, the novelist created a narrative technique that combines between quoted dialogues and open texts to depict the vivid setting of the novel and the actions, reactions, feelings, emotions and motives of the characters that have been crowned in pouring out an effective narration, fostering a compact plot and developing the major theme. The narration became credible and realistic. The reader gets immersed in the world of the story and the minds of various characters. The use of language, its conciseness, economy of words and the philosophy it conveys are typical representations of a mixture of classicism and modernism. The narration maintains its simple flow and makes the reader fully absorbed in the story. The story mostly consists of simple sentences rather than complex ones, but they are loaded with the social and philosophical dimensions of what the novelist wants to convey. It shows that Ali's narrative technique is characterized by simple and fluent prose that cuts quickly and directly the length and breadth of reality to reveal the theme of the novel and the message of the novelist. In fact, like Ernest Hemingway, the simplicity of the language is a hallmark of Ali A. M. Yeddi's writings. He uses simple, short and concise sentences and dialogues and clear comments. They are in the form of simple and concise texts that convey the imaginative discourse. This technique provides freshness and experience simultaneously and at the same time it enables the novelist to achieve distancing. It creates an illusion of novelist's presence and judgement and thus it makes the message of the novelist clearer though not direct. As it has been done in the narration of the novel, 'The Legendary Whale', in 'A

Racial Madness against Innocence', also the texts of the narration are a mixture of prose and quoted dialogues which are in different persons whereas the comments are in the third person narrator and they are always performed by the unseen narrator. These forms of the texts contribute in presenting a detailed, vivid and effective description about the characters, events, setting, etc. The language is easy, clear, unpretentious, natural and interesting to read and understand and therefore it urges the reader to continue reading the novel without facing any linguistic complexity, awkwardness, inconsistency or ambiguity. It gives the impression of clear and believable settings, discourse and events. The novelist uses of language and dialogues are one of the features of his artistically built a narrative technique that presents various aspects of the novel effectively. The story flows in simple understandable manner. The simple beginning of the story and its exposition of racial make the reader develop a lot of expectations and these expectations urge the reader to continue reading. In other words, the narrative text is intimate, easy to understand and goes directly to introduce the theme of the novel. The narration describes the movements and actions of the characters, adds color and richness to the theme and keeps the story moving forward. It draws a clear picture of the relation between characters and exposes the source of conflict among them and the type of relations that link them with each other. The way the characters speak reflected their personality and psychic traits. Clinton got shocked by the adoption of an innocent and poor boy. He saw it as something which is abnormal, therefore, he produced his shameless and reckless racial utterances. Initially, Frank and Nancy reacted calmly to Clinton's sayings and later on he was confronted by Nancy, Martin and Frank. The reader comes to know who is overwhelmed by the motive of racism, who is aggressive, who is sincere and noble, who is swept by Clinton's racism, who is opponent of Clinton, who is submissive to Clinton, who is ready to confront Clinton, who is helpless and can't confront Clinton, etc., and in this way the narration revealed the power of its thematic content and delineate characters. While acting and interacting with each other, characters speak to one another and voice out their thoughts, feelings, opinions, etc. Their talks are quoted and presented within the texts

of the novel. The dialogues of various characters, the pronouns may vary between first, second and third person pronouns. When the narrator comments or describes characters, actions and situations, the language becomes in third person. The use of direct presentation of speeches contributed in developing mimetic mode; showing rather than telling. They provide an important impetus for the creating the dramatic tension, shaping the narrative structure of the story and developing its plot and theme. The narration is not in the form of lengthy, dialogues, comments, information or scene-descriptions that take the narration, its chapters or scenes out of their main narrative or thematic purpose. It was carefully presented and its threads were closely interwoven and well-knit. In the realm of Ali's novels, the art of characterization and dialogue emerges as a strong thread that weaves together the intricate narration that reveals various characters; their actions and reactions. Ali's meticulous use of dialogues among characters acts as a mirror that reflects the quality of each character and their motives, attitudes and psychic tendencies. The dialogues between characters became one of the most interesting parts of the novel. The novelist uses the right word in the right place and assigns the right words to the mouth of each character. The style of wordings and sentences described the personality of the character who utters them. There are no irrelevant texts that interrupt the flow of narration or confuse the reader. There is no colloquialism or informalities, rather, the novelist employs suitable texts and constructs, grammatically, correct sentences to phrase the direct speeches between various characters who do not get involved in lengthy expressions or descriptions, rather, their dialogues spring from the conflicts and interactions that arise from their contradicting motives. The narration employs a diverse range of quoted talks within the text which is mixed with the comments of the narrator. The presence of diversity of voices is evident within the narration. It is a narration which exhibits different and conflicting voices that contribute to create the inner and outer drama of the novel. The narration used a unique voice for each character and projected the character's personality and tendencies through it. Those different voices depict a multitude of characters with varied traits, weakness, strength and conflicting tendencies. It is clear that the

novelist is conscious of the role of language which describes characters and actions, infuses sensory imagery in the narrative to convey the thematic preoccupation of the writer and enable him to attain his narrative objectives. In general, the narration is conveyed through language garnished with suitable literary devices that actualize the imaginative and vice versa through the artistic and imaginative skill of the novelist. The narration projected the actions and events that take place, depicted characters' actions, reactions, thoughts, feelings, emotions and motives and conveyed the heated arguments between characters. Through such a narration, the narrator projected the actions, behaviors, the innermost of the characters' working mind and the consequences of their motives and actions.

During the narration process, there are many dramatic effects which make the reader get fully involved in the process of reading to come in contact with more details about the characters, events and situations of the novel. As it is said, earlier, though the language is easy, clear, unpretentious, natural, nevertheless, it is loaded with layers of meanings. It means that the apparent simplicity of the language does not mean that it is incapable of offering suggestive, deep or symbolic meaning. It may be neither complex nor allusive and rather easy and clear, however, its texts are characterized with the richness of their meaning. They carry condensed meanings that reflect the situation, the atmosphere, the scene, the mood and the philosophy of the theme. This proves that the narration has unspoken words which bear deep philosophical significance. Thus, the novelist, used the language as an imaginative vehicle for narrating and communicating his social, moral and didactic message. Therefore, the reader should possess the ability to go deep into the meanings of that simple and plain language and probe the layers of the meanings of the narrative texts to acquire a better understanding of the philosophical, social, didactic and moral significance of the story. In other words, it is necessary to read the novel carefully because the language expressed by Clinton, Frank, Nancy, etc. is rich in meaning and bears dimensions of deeper significance and consequently it expands the scope of the reader's views, makes him develop more

critical thinking about characters, theme and philosophy of the novel and realize the layers of its underlying meanings effectively. The narration dealt with human-made violence that springs from the acts of evilly people. It contains graphic scenes that spring from racism and war. There are many dramatic scenes such as the argument between Clinton and Frank in Frank's house in San Francisco, his argument with him in his house on the island, kidnapping of Peter, the air fight between Frank and Japanese air fighters on the Pacific Ocean, the Japanese air and land attacks on the deserted island, killing of Bumble, the Japanese raid on Clinton's Island and the death of Clinton. However, the strongest dramatic scene was the scene of kidnapping Peter in which Clinton confronted Martin, threatened Nancy and kidnapped Peter. Clinton mobilized his cunning guards to help him in this dirty task. He sent two of them to prepare the cover for his crime in the form of some blacks and red Indians laborers so that he may banish them along with Peter. He and two of his guards went to Frank's house to kidnap Peter. He turned the house of Frank into a battle ground. He pushed the door, entered and caught Peter. When Martin resisted him, he suffocated him and pushed him down, consequently, Martin was injured. He threatened Nancy. This scene exposes the brutality of Clinton and reveals the extent to which a racial motive can drive the racist to commit the most gruesome crimes. These dramatic scenes escalated the tension, drove the actions towards the climax, developed the course of narration, created anticipations, actions and reactions and fostered the main theme of the novel; that is racism.

The narration contains a dramatic breathtaking moment when Clinton attacks the house of Frank to kidnap Peter. It is the moment which has its traumatic effects on Peter, Nancy and Martin. There are breathtaking moments also when Frank enters into a dog fight with the Japanese fighters when he was coming from the aircraft carrier. Moreover, the reader gets shocked when Bumble collapses after receiving bullets in his head shot by Clinton. The deserted island at night gives the novel a gothic element and makes the reader realize that Peter defies death though it was very near to him as if God gave a special care for him. There

are horrors of air raids and ground invasion, but Peter survives by the good act of sacrifice of both Frank, Martin and Dr. Arthur. His thirsty while he was in the deserted island is the reminder of the thirst of Alhusain's child who was deprived of water and killed while he was thirsty. There are breathtaking moments also in the deserted island and when the boat returns to the main island.

The narration possesses a distinct way of presenting the scenarios with all related settings, atmospheres, actions and reactions. It creates the atmosphere of the novel and describes the details of the scene. The novelist established various backgrounds to present a set of events. Clinton's reaction, in the first chapter, against the adoption of the red Indian boy by Frank and Nancy is surprising. It puts the foundation for future confrontations between the two sides creates anticipation and makes the reader continue reading to see what Clinton will do in future. Clinton's second visit to Frank's accommodation in the island hiked the tension between the two sides. Then, Clinton's raid on Frank's accommodation in his absence, the Japanese air raid on the island, the tactical withdrawal of Frank from the deserted island to avoid confrontation with the Japanese marine soldiers, Martin's sacrifice of himself to save others, the Japanese raid on Clinton's Island, the death of Clinton, all give the novel dramatic elements that attract the attention of the reader, fill him with various types of emotions and urge him to continue reading the novel. Hence, the dramatic escalations became a technique of engaging the reader in continuous reading. They contribute in depicting the ramifications of the racial theme that contributed to the progress of narration. Clinton's reaction to Frank's family adoption of the red- Indian boy in San Francisco presents Clinton's racial character and sheds light on the type of person he is before the real conflict comes during their presence on the island of the Pacific Ocean. The outcome of the conflict between Clinton and Frank's family remained uncertain until the death of Clinton. Thus, the narrative technique presents the main characters first, initiates the conflict, heightens the tension, offers an unexpected end to the perpetrator of the evil and thus relieves, both, the characters and the reader. The reader sympathizes with the victims and abhors the



perpetrators of evil. In this way the narration pours into the way of making the reader realize the didactic message of the novel.

The narration is descriptive and incorporates several descriptive scenes. They are vividly painted. The street in city of San Francisco, its winter and the health and mental conditions of the red Indian boy are vividly described in order to reflect not only the physical, but also the psychological aspects of the red Indian boy and the racial attitude of the adult boys during that gloomy winter. It correlates between the cold atmosphere of the winter and grim health condition of the red-Indian boy. The gathering of the adult boys around Frank who offered his helping hand to the red Indian boy and the racial reactions of the adult boys who have never given any consideration to the health condition of the red Indian boy on that cold day reflect the racial structure of the society. The narration describes the setting and nature and externalizes the mental state of the characters. The description of the moments in which the red-Indian boy was sitting like an idol near a tree in a cold winter is vivid. The harsh cold winter which made nature dumb has made the red Indian boy dumb, too, therefore, he could not give and take with Frank when he found him in an ill and bad condition. Thus, the narration describes characters, events and the atmosphere with vividness and clarity. The art of describing the weather and atmosphere while the red-Indian boy was sitting near the tree with such minute observations and artistic touches make the reader feel that he is present in the street and standing near the red Indian boy, along with Frank, the adult boys and people. The sitting of the red India boy near a tree and the reaction of the people to Frank's sympathy towards the red Indian boy give a vivid picture of the racial and social structure of the society and the depth of racial segregation that exists in the society. The reader imagines the landscape of the streets of a racial society and the careless movement of people in the street without bothering about the suffering of others. The narration continues to do so vividly to such an extent that the reader imagines the physical surroundings of all the settings of the novel. However, the narration does not only describe the physical landscape of the surrounding, but also projects the inner-scape of the characters.

The psychic condition of Nancy is depicted vividly in the wake of the kidnapping of Peter. The general effect of the descriptive narrative technique is that it gives a vivid picture of the scene and characters and enhances the understanding of the reader to the underlying meaning of the text. In other words, descriptive techniques are used to activate the imagination of the reader and make him understand the message being conveyed. Thus, the narration is descriptive and analytical significance. This makes the narration memorable and appealing to readers. The narration uses imagery to bring out vivid images whether the setting was on urban-scape, island-scape and even sky-scape. Some images are recurrent and thus they acquire symbolic dimensions which have universal appeal.

The narrative technique and its texts show that Ali is a keen observer of not only nature, but also human motives and behaviors. He uses his narrative technique not merely as a tool for storytelling, but also as an influential platform for criticizing the prevailing social diseases and illuminating people against their dangers. The narrative becomes a canvas upon which Ali paints a vivid portrayal of a merciless and racial society which surrendered to the racial motive of its members and failed to confront it. The narrative technique in this novel serves as a timeless mirror that reflects the racial structure of the society and the presence of good hearts which exert all efforts to demolish it. It effectively depicts the complexities of human nature and motives which are divided between those who are ready to do everything in order to remain racial and those who are ready to do everything in order to support those who are victimized by racism.

In the deserted island, the narration describes the psychological trauma in Peter's and worker's minds resulting from getting banished to a deserted island where there is no source of livelihood. The scene of the deserted island is unforgettable. The description of the scene of the condition of the banished workers in the deserted island is poignant and moves even the stone because innocent people were put in a dangerous condition for no reason. The narration excelled in presenting setting and nature of the deserted island with its quiet and dumb atmosphere stand for the

internally agitated and worried mental states of Peter and the workers which are removed out of vitality. It gives a vivid picture of the deserted island. The scene of the deserted island is a poignant scene. It offers some elements of the gothic literature as the description of the atmosphere there is of a world of death, terror, fear, uncertainty, decay, etc. The effect of the descriptive technique on the reader is that it enhances his understanding of the grim, dark, gloomy, foggy, scary, vague, unknown and mysterious atmosphere in which Peter and the banished workers were put. The atmosphere of the deserted island as projected by the narration shows that there is nothing in the island except danger, despair, exhaustion, aridness and death. It reflects Ali's narrative technique as externalizing the internal content of the character, or what is called the inscape of the character, is a formidable task because it is a matter of emotion and emotion is a feeling; an abstract matter, and projecting narratively the inscape of the character requires an expressive narrative art that Ali handled effectively. He explored the fragmented psyche of the banished characters whose main concern was to find a way out of the cursed island. It shows to what extent a racial behavior can lead man to commit atrocities. This helped the novelist to project his main theme; racism and its repercussions, effectively. The novelist makes an effective use of this technique to project different characters who found themselves in a strangulating atmosphere of a deserted island. The nature in the deserted island is doomy and shows that it is so for thousands of years and at the same time the mental state of the banished characters was pondering and wondering where the end of their doom is if there is any end. The tone of the narration about the deserted island scene affects the reader's mind and sensibility as it projects a frightening experience. The reader feels the gloomy surrounding and develops a sense of fear about the fate of Peter and the workers. He feels the gloomy and scary atmosphere of the deserted island, imagines himself being dragged to that situation and abhors the cruel act of Clinton. The description of the condition of Peter and the workers expresses the tone of suffering faced by those banished people. They have been put on the brink of madness and death. The details of the narration make the reader continue reading the novel to know what is going to happen next.

The novelist seemed to be reading the mind of the reader and manipulating his psychological aspects by using an effective narrative technique that describes the island and its exceptional aridness, lack of drinking water and large numbers of snakes everywhere before describing the characters' intentions and actions and thus he puts the reader on the line of anticipating what will happen next. In other words, the narration does not only give the story, but also plays on the emotions of the reader. It does not only describe the gloomy atmosphere inside the island, but also makes the reader worried about the fate of any character who decides to go inside the island. The evil of nature and the turbid minds of characters who were thrown on the deserted island have been effectively projected through a well phrased language that serves the purpose of making the reader feel the gloomy and dangerous nature of the deserted island. The novelist used language to evoke the atmosphere, reflect the psychic condition of characters and hence he made the reader himself feels that as if he himself were on the island with Peter and the banished workers. Thus, the narration effectively incorporates the elements of a deserted nature to project the mental state of affairs of characters and transfer that effect to the reader's intellect. Like 'The Legendary Whale', here also in 'A Racial Madness against Innocence', nature plays a vital role on the level of symbolism that gives the narrative technique its deep significance. Moreover, pathetic fallacy is skillfully deployed in the scene of the deserted island. It attributes human feelings to inanimate objects and thus reveals the pathetic conditions of Peter and the banished workers. It brings inanimate objects to life by making the reader resemble the wooden hut at the coast of the deserted island, its trees and their meaningless density to the morbid thinking of Peter and the banished workers who were worried about their grim fate. The mood or atmosphere of the island is a true reflection of the inner mental state of affairs of Peter and the workers. Thus, the emotions of Peter and the banished workers are understood easily by the reader as he relates the abstract sad emotions to their natural miserable surroundings which are full of poisonous snakes, suffer from the absence of drinking water and threat Peter and the workers with unclear fate. Hence, the use of the pathetic fallacy enables the readers to

develop a perspective about the story that effectively reflects the inner conditions of the characters without putting it through language.

The narration incorporates images that acquire symbolic dimensions. In fact, the use of symbolism is evident in the novel. It represents the ideas the novelist wants to convey to the reader. The tree near the place where the red Indian boy was sitting stands for a society that does not care for weak people. It is like the wooden hut which has its snakes' hissing however the racial hissing near the tree is not heard, but felt. The boy was sitting near the tree and not under it as it has no value for him in that cold winter as Peter and the workers were not sitting in the wooden hut because it was full of snakes. The wooden hut became a symbol of warning to those who land on the island not to stay on it or penetrate it. Snakes stand for the hazards a man faces throughout his life. Fighter planes possessed a deep symbolic significance. They are symbols of good and evil. As they are tools of war and death, they are also tools of peace and life as they determined the final saving of Peter from the hands of Clinton by killing Clinton. They also ended the second world war by dropping the nuclear bombs on the Japanese imperialism. The death of Clinton and the end of racial war on the island indicated that racism is more dangerous than world wars. It has to be eradicated from society before fighting big world wars. This is what Frank has done. Frank left the aircraft carrier and came to put an end to the racial war. The flute is a symbol of relaxation and comfort. It provides comfort even during the difficult situations, therefore, Peter played music on the deserted island to relief himself from tension. He played music also on the boat while returning from the deserted island.

The narrative technique incorporates the use of contrast. It offered an effective use of character contrast. The major characters were representatives of two conflicting worlds; the world of racism and the world of anti-racism. There is a sharp contrast between Frank's and Nancy's kindness on the one hand and Clinton's cruelty and criminality on the other hand. There were also a world war and a war between the racists and anti-racists. There was also a world of the constitution which claims to be protecting the civil

rights whereas the reality on the social and economic ground. There is also a contrast in events when the reader goes through the air fighting between the American fighters when they repulse the Japanese fighters and it becomes a serious event to Nancy and those who run to hide in the air raid shelter, but when the Japanese fighters put an end to the life of Clinton it becomes a welcomed event to Nancy and Davisson. It is a world of contrasts from which harmony and peace spring out.

The narrative technique incorporates suspense and anticipation that urge the reader to continue reading to see the fate of Peter, Frank, Nancy and Martin in the presence of the racial intentions of Clinton and his guards. Clinton's attitudes towards Peter which was expressed during his first visit to Frank's house foreshadowed the future events and actions of the novel. The events of the second world war forced Frank, Nancy, Peter and Martin to go to the Pacific; to an island which was under the administration of Clinton. To raise further suspense and anticipation, Martin was worried about Clinton's reaction against the presence of Peter with the family on the island in the Pacific. Martin's initial worries about Clinton's reaction to the presence of Peter in the family when they travel to the Pacific sprang from his awareness of Clinton's racial nature. Thus, the narration gave a hint about what may occur as it goes forward. This urged the reader to continue reading to see what will happen when Clinton sees Peter in Frank's family again. In this way the thread of the narration started extending itself, giving chance for more anticipations, adding more actions about this matter and attracting the reader to continue reading the novel till the end. The narration incorporated dreams. Dreams in literature can be very interesting in themselves. They can be substance of the literature and reveal a lot about the character, their day thinking, their hopes, their aspirations, etc. They give depth, imagination and a touch of the unknown and anticipation to the course of narration and help in developing and enriching the plot and the theme. The narration of this novel incorporated dreams. They fit themselves into the general thread of narration, add a relevant variety to it and enrich it.

The narration incorporated dreams. They gave a foreshadow of what may occur in future. Before kidnapping Peter, Clinton dreamed of killing and eating the flesh of Peter. He slept and again he dreamt that he fired his pistol at an American F4F Wildcat fighter. Both were foreshadowing a bad omen. The two dreams which Clinton saw offer a foreshadow of a confrontation between him and Frank's family with regard to Peter and made the reader anticipate what is going to happen. Their significance urges the reader to continue reading the novel to see if what will happen will agree with those dreams or not. They added to the suspense and anticipation in the novel. They reflected Clinton's potential criminality and the expected confrontation between him and another force that is stronger than him. Clinton forgot one of them and concentrated on the details of the other. He harmed Peter by sending him to a deserted island to face death. Clinton tried to shoot Peter on his back, but a Japanese plane shot him on his back and killed him. Thus, the two dreams have deep significances.

In the deserted island, Peter was very thirsty. While he was thirsty and sleeping in the deserted island, he dreamed that Nancy, smilingly, gave him a cup of fresh water for drinking. The dream was a sign of good omen embodied in his rescue from that deserted island. It was a kind of foreshadow of some hope that may emerge out of that grim situation and provide him a fresh water. The significance of the dreams urges the reader to continue reading the novel to see if what will happen will agree with those dreams or not.

Hence, as Ali has done in his first novel, 'The Legendary Whale', here in this novel also he incorporated dreams and wanted to create foreshadows or prophecies to give hints about the coming events, build anticipation and urge the reader to continue reading the novel. In the novel, 'The Legendary Whale', the novelist assigned the interpretation of the dreams to both, characters and readers whereas in the novel, 'A Racial Madness against Innocence', he left the interpretation of the dreams to the reader though Peter also felt hopeful after seeing that dream. Such foreshadows give the story a spirit of anticipation and make the reader develop or dismiss his anticipations and in both the cases,

they play an important role in maintaining reader's desire to continue reading the novel. Clinton's first dream came exactly the opposite as he was killed by a Japanese raid while Peter survived. His second dream signifies that he was planning to kill an American counterpart; Frank, if he had not been killed by the Japanese. Peter's dream came true as he came back to Nancy after his rescuing.

Dreams fit themselves into the general thread of narration, add a relevant variety to it and enrich it with anticipations. Clinton dreamed that he killed Peter, fried his flesh and ate it. He dreamt also that he fired his pistol at an American F4F Wildcat fighter. The two dreams which Clinton saw offer a foreshadow of a confrontation between him and Frank's family with regard to Peter and made the reader anticipate what is going to happen. Their significance urges the reader to continue reading the novel to see if what will happen will agree with those dreams or not. Clinton's dreams were signs of a bad omen and they increased suspense and anticipation in the novel. They reflected Clinton's potential criminality and the expected confrontation between him and another force that is stronger than him. Clinton neglected one of the dreams and concentrated on the details of the other. He kidnapped Peter and sent him to a deserted island to face death. Later on, Clinton tried to shoot Peter on his back, but a Japanese plane shot him on his back and killed him. Thus, the two dreams have deep significances. In the deserted island, Peter was very thirsty. He slept and during sleeping he dreamt that Nancy gave him a cup of fresh water and she was smiling at him. The dream was a sign of good omen embodied in his rescue from that deserted island. Hence, as Ali has done in his first novel, 'The Legendary Whale', here in this novel also he incorporated dreams and wanted to create foreshadows or prophecies to give hints about the coming events, build anticipation and urge the reader to continue reading the novel. In the novel, 'The Legendary Whale', the novelist assigned the interpretation of the dreams to both, characters and readers whereas in the novel, 'A Racial Madness against Innocence', he left the interpretation of the dreams to the reader though Peter also felt hopeful after seeing that dream. Such



foreshadows developed by the narrative technique give the story a spirit of anticipation and make the reader develop his anticipations and in both the cases, they play an important role in maintaining reader's desire to continue reading the novel. Clinton's first dream came exactly opposite as he was killed by a Japanese raid while Peter survived. His second dream signifies that he was planning to kill an American pilot; Frank, if Clinton had not been killed by the Japanese. Peter's dream came true as he came back to Nancy.

The narration raised many questions which were uttered by the banished workers. If the remaining workers have not been rescued by Frank, those questions would have remained existential ones. One of them said, "What have we done to be punished in this way!" and another one says, "Now, what shall we do? Will we stay like this forever?" The questions depict the mental state of affairs of Peter and the workers. They haunt even the mind of the reader and thus they project the fate of Peter and the workers which was not yet clear or final. These are familiar questions which arise when a human faces an existential threat. The novelist used them to enrich the narration and urge the reader to continue reading so that he himself may see what is going to happen and find logical answers to those questions. They reveal the existential dilemma in which Peter and the workers were put. They give a deeper touch to the narration and expose the mental state of affairs of the intermingling of the physical and psychological in a world that is haunted by existential questions which nobody can answer. Physically, Peter and the workers are still existing, but mentally and psychologically they are on the verge of complete collapse. It is an indication of self-address and a monologue that contain questions which nobody can answer. They are questions that arise from the subconsciousness, overwhelm the consciousness and expose the grim fate which is faced by Peter and the workers. They reflect the working of active minds at the time of existential threats. Such questions reveal the extent of human dilemma which the domination of racism and injustice can produce in the human society. They expose the failure of a double standard societies which act laws and constitutions that claim to defend racial equality and integration on papers, but encourage and rather turn

blind eyes on racial people, racism and injustice in reality. The questions by two unnamed banished workers haunt even the reader for a long time after reading the novel. Thus, they served their narrative purpose, enriched the narration and became a sign of the existing of an uttered stream of consciousness in the minds of Peter and the workers at moments which they were expecting a complete annihilation. All this gave a variation to narration, a philosophical dimension to the theme and made the reader think about what will happen for Peter and the workers in that deserted island if no rescue mission comes to them. They indicate that there are attitudes which can express what is not expressed. When Clinton visited Frank's house on the island for the first time, Marin understood what is going on in the mind of Peter and he was already knowing what the reaction of Clinton would be if he sees Peter. He was expecting the worst from Clinton, therefore, he forbade Peter from going out or greet Clinton. Thus, the narration gives a lot of clues about what is left unsaid and what is supposed to be said and what is going to happen if Clinton sees Peter. It means that the narration made its texts rich with not only saying, but also with unsaid meanings that forced the reader to reflect, think and establish his own anticipations and judgements. This way of narration depicted how characters interact verbally and non-verbally and expect, both, the expected and the unexpected.

There is consistency in the course of narration because chapters serve together a narrative purpose in the overall arc of the narrative structure of the novel. The reader never feels that he has been taken out of the story nor there has been any kind of confusion or shift of attention to an irrelevant issue. In other words, there were no irrelevant details that drive away the attention of the reader from the main stream of the story. The details in some parts may not be highly dramatic and may appear to be monotonous to the sensuous and uncritical reader, but the critical reader find them to be digging deep into the character's psychic nature. They delineate the characters and their internal emotions. The detailed handling of situational dialogues between characters aimed to delineate characters' inner psychic nature or showing the working minds of characters. For example, Clinton's racial

expressions and the parallel challenge expressed by Frank pour measure of roughness and seriousness on the apparently simple discourse and progress of the narration and prepare the reader for the coming conflicts. This method of narration gave the reader more information about the characters and enabled him to enter into the minds of the characters and probe deep into the character's feelings, thoughts, emotions and motives. In this way, the narration technique exposed the working minds of the characters, their motives, psychic tendencies and the ways of their thinking and reactions which manifested themselves in their sayings. The narrative technique projects the characters through their physical description, dialogues, actions, thoughts and feelings. It delineated all aspects of the characters' personality, their attitudes towards each other, their actions and reactions and their feelings, emotions and psychic build up. This narrative technique delineated the characters, exposed their working minds and enabled the reader to know the personality of each character. The wonderful narrative style that handled the process of delineating characters makes the reader feel that the story has a lot to give him. Thus, the narrative thread keeps the reader engaged and interested in reading the story up to the end. It grips the interest of the reader and makes him keen on knowing more. The details of the story and the expectation of what will come made the reader continue reading the novel. The actions and reactions of characters have been dramatized to create the reaction of the reader and make him continue reading the novel. The reader becomes curious and turns to the following page to know more about characters. Hence, the novelist created a world that unfolds before the reader's eyes and mind as he continues reading the novel. This narrative technique enabled the novelist to generate ideas that gave rise to events, actions and conflict and thus he successfully fostered the plot and developed the theme of the novel. The novelist has created a narration which is well-crafted, well-phrased and played a great role in exposing characters, describing scenes and reflecting the philosophy behind the theme of the novel. In this way, the thread of narration continued to remain intact and each bit of the narration served to expand the story, project various characters, contribute to the

relevance and richness of the theme of the novel and foster the plot structure. It kept the reader linked to the main topic of the novel.

This exposition of what is going on between characters obliges the reader to continue reading and this creates a sense of intimacy between the reader and the novel. Such details are not boring or monotonous because they have their own relevance to the general course of narration and its thematic bearing. They never divert away from the general stream of the narration. Rather, they have their own significance and contribute in enriching the process of characterization and the thematic and philosophic dimensions of the novel. Their aim is to emphasize a specific point about the character or situation. The reader may go through these details which take their own time, but he finds them to be of much relevance and value in clarifying many aspects about the characters, the quality of their relations, the situations and their effects on the course of actions. Thus, those details are valuable to the general course of the novel; its characters, events, situations and circumstances. There may be some unnecessary details in the dialogues in particular and other texts in general, but they still contribute to the general requirement of the course of narration and the theme of the novel, arouse suspension and anticipation of the reader and delineate various characters. In other words, the narration may halt at one point to give more details about a character or a situation. He creates interaction between a character and another character to give details about them in order to delineate him. The details are either to show the cordial and friendly nature of the character as we have seen in the case of Edward and Dr. Arthur, the funny and oblivious nature as we have seen in the case of Bumble or the cunning nature as in the case of Clinton's guards. A close reading of those dialogues tells the reader that the narration reflected the novelist's deep understanding of human psychology, human nature, human relations and the novelist's concern about social problems which exist in the society. It means that through the dialogues of characters, the narrator gave the reader a full information about them and the situations they encountered. Hence, the narration continued to build the interest in the reader and heighten his attention therefore the reader continues

to read the novel without stopping. The narration arrests the reader's attention, arouses his curiosity and forces him to carry on reading the novel to know what is coming ahead. While reading the novel, no sense of boredom haunts the reader, rather, his interest arises and he continues reading the novel without halting.

The narrative technique follows the chronological order that relates events to each other from the beginning up to the end. Events and time move forward in a logical and straightforward manner whatever the place may be. Every event happens after the preceding one in such a way that makes the reader feel that the course of narration is flowing naturally. It moves forward in a chronological fashion and the reader is not delinked from a logical sequence of time nor does he feel that the shift of place creates any distraction from the main course of narration. This way of maintaining the flow of narration keeps the story move forward and progress smoothly, engages the reader in reading and ensures the smooth progress of the narration. The narration is closely interwoven in such a way that makes the reader feel that the end of each chapter has a link in the following chapter. Some chapters are made directly by cutting the narration, putting the title of the chapter and then continuing the narration. Some chapters have a hook or cliffhanger that leads to the following chapter and in this way the novelist puts the reader in the course of narration, motivates him to read and shift to the following chapters without getting delinked from the course of narration because the main theme which has been initiated in the first chapter continue to carry over into the following chapters. The narrative remains always fresh while its dominant mode moves in a single straight line. It means that there is no time shift except forward. As the reader shifts to the following chapter, he is always pulled back to the narration and bound to it. The narration continues to push the straight line of the chronology of the time and the order of events forward up to the end of the novel. The narration of the novel follows a chronology of time which is sequenced in a logical manner. When there is a shift of time, it expresses it through phrases such as "few moments later", "Ten minutes later", "half an hour later", "an hour later", etc. In other words, the narration made

the reader acquainted with the time through time-indicators such as 'December 1935', 'few moments later', 'ten minutes later', 'half an hour later', 'An hour later', 'It was spring', 'six years later, in June 1941', 'Few moments later', 'Several months passed', 'On the 7<sup>th</sup> of December 1941', etc. Thus, the shift of time is logical and convincing. The narration marks also the shift of time and place by means of slashes. Within a single chapter, the narration may be divided by the use of slashes so as to mark the change of scene or the shift of time or place. Whenever this happens, the change of scene or the shift of time or place is logical and convincing. Events occur from the beginning of the novel up to its end in a logical manner. There are some points when Peter tells the workers about his past life, but this does not affect the narration, rather, it gives chance for workers to know the nobility of Frank and his family. The novelist aimed to make the reader read a novel which has an organized timing sequence whether it is directly indicated or suggested. Thus, the novelist maintained the coherence of narration and presented a traditional narrative technique that is straightforward, simple and linear. It typically starts with an introduction of the main characters and the conflict which are followed by a series of events that expand and extend that conflict. The novelist crafted his narrative technique effectively, presented the problem of racism and its grim consequences and offered an unforgettable story in order to enlighten human intellect and make it move against racism.

It presented the details of the story, effectively, portrayed the characters, probed their psyche, conveyed the mood and evoked the atmosphere successfully and highlighted the literary characteristics of the novel. It presented a content that is thematically rich and has informative characteristics and didactic appeal. It is informative as it shows that the narrator is acquainted with the racial system that governs the American society even at the highest official levels. It also informative as it tells the reader a lot about military equipment and tools. It gives details about the second world war and the geography of Europe and the Pacific region. It is didactic as it makes the reader abhor racism and racist people and love those who are noble, human and kind. Through

this effective narrative technique, the novel became informative, dramatic, suggestive and didactic, as well.

Thematically, the critical analysis of the narrative technique leads us to delve into the theme of the novel that permeates the narrative structure. It explores the issue of racism, exposes it and depicts the racial turmoil that boils within the head of Clinton. It, successfully, flags the emotional and thematic stakes of the novel and creates an immersive and rich reading experience. It enabled the novelist to scrutinize, literally and tactically, and comment on the racial structure of the society that claims to be the guardian of freedom, democracy and justice while it is deeply dipped into the gutter of racism. The narration provides the reader not only a comprehensive overview of the racial problem which the novel presents and enables the reader to grasp its thematic bearing, but also makes him capable of realizing the human dilemma when he is faced with social problems such as racism that puts him in front of one of two opposite choices; life or death. Thus, as we examine Ali's narrative technique and its thematic bearing, it becomes evident that it is a dynamic tool wielded with purpose; that is exposing the evils of racism. It shapes the thematic resonance of the novel and displays its philosophical and didactic dimensions. All this shows that the novelist harnesses the power of the narrative technique and uses it as a tool to explore and present human experience in complex situations. Right from the beginning, the narration projects the stark racial attitude of the American society. Nobody bothered about a young boy who was sitting near a tree in a cold winter of December because he was a red-Indian who is neglected not only by the society, but also by the government. When Frank speaks kindly to the red Indian boy who was ill and sitting under a tree, people gather around them and try to stop Frank from doing anything good to the poor boy as if they are avenging the boy for no reason. It, right from the beginning, introduces the theme of the novel and criticizes the racial structure of the society. It gave a story of Clinton and his men versus Frank and his family. The thematic concern provided the material that pushed the narration forward. The narration introduces the racial figure; Clinton, who objected to the adoption of the boy by Frank

and his sister Nancy. The conflict between Frank and Clinton progresses and culminates with the sad banishing of Peter and innocent workers to a deserted island. The description of the bad condition of Peter and the banished workers in the deserted island gives the thematic concern of the narration a deep dimension makes the ways of the narration memorable. It projects the extent to which racism can lead a human being to commit most gruesome crimes. Thus, the narrative technique contributes to the enrichment of the theme of the novel and the development of its thematic relevance. It portrays two conflicting worlds and reflects the failure of the written constitutions to come down to the level of the moral, constitutional, social and legal implementation to protect the vulnerable people. This ugly racial structure of the society has been later on manifested and rather incarnated through Clinton who was racial to the core and gave the novel its gruesome racial theme. The way the narration progresses shows that the novelist is preoccupied with the problem of racism to such extent that the reader feels that the novelist himself is present in the process of narration. The narration affirmed that racism is a reality in the American social and political landscape. By going through the American society; its cities, islands, and by introducing its failure constitution, society and military and the wars it participated in, the novelist transformed the factual into imaginative, incorporated the imaginative within the factual and produced a wonderful narration. He depended on the events of the second world war, the European relation with USA, the American navy in the Pacific Ocean, etc. to fit into them his own imaginative characters, events and setting to produce this well narrated novel with its moving thematic appeal.

Thus, as the novelist has done in his previous novel, 'The Legendary Whale', in this novel also, the reader comes in contact with factual and informative material. It presents factual information in an imaginative manner. In the previous novel; 'The Legendary Whale', it was about American sea-life, fishing and whaling whereas in the novel 'A Racial Madness against Innocence' it is about racial discrimination in USA which did not cease even during the most critical moments of the second world war. Hence, there is a close interweaving between the realism or



the factual and the imaginative. The narrator steered the narration in such a way that it successfully gave the reader some factual information about the second world war, delivered the message about the evil of racism and made the reader abhor racism and racist people. The novelist explained to the reader that man should not be guided by racism and people in the society must co-exist irrespective of their tribes, colors, races and nationalities. Orphan children must be taken care of so that they develop normally and do not become anti-social. In short, the thematic role of the narrative technique is that it plays a critical part in helping the reader to reach at the crux of the story. It seeks to analyze and explain the ramified social reality of racism instead of merely holding up a mirror to it. The course of the narration effectively offers its didactic message. Its final aim is to expose racism and racists, help readers to generate a critical view against the evil of racism and make them revolt against it. Thus, the novelist adopted a narrative technique that enriches the novel by lifting it above the mere presentation of a story or depiction of characters and their actions and interactions. It provides the very life, blood and soul which surrounds everyone's live in the society. This shows that the novelist; Ali, is a great novelist with a remarkable and astounding technical ability of presenting, artistically, his thematic concern and making the reader get engaged in it. This novel indicated that Ali has an excellent control on various dimensions or outcomes of the narrative technique including the structure of the plot, shifting of time, shifting of place, development of the character, production of easy, lucid, but still suggestive language and the suggestive use of images and symbols to bring out the hidden terrains of racism which exists in almost every society. The inherent unity of different elements of the novel with the central theme make the novel, effectively, artistic. The exploration of the novelist's artistic technique that covers aspects such as plot structure, narrative technique and character development reveals the potentialities of a great novelist that transcend the boundaries of time and place. Through his well-developed narrative technique, he successfully makes the readers start reading the novel and do not stop till they complete reading it. Right from the first chapter, the novelist tells the reader about the adoption of Peter by Frank and Nancy and the

last chapter tells us about the happy life which Peter resumed leading after he had been at the brink of death as revealed in the course of the narration and in between these two points many events took place. They have been effectively projected and linked together through a well-structured narration. Thus, the narrative technique of the novel is wonderful. Ali captivates the reader with his ability to craft a narrative technique that artistically, effectively projects the evils which are existing in the society and within some of its members and exposes them. His narrative technique creates a dynamic and immersive reading experience that obliges the reader to continue reading the novel and go deep into each and every character in it. The effective weaving of dialogues, linking between chapters, supporting the course of the story with recurrent images and symbols and the carefully orchestrated movements of the story forward in such a way that enriches its thematic resonance, all these serve as a testament to the novelist's narrative dexterity that produced a story which is appealing to every reader.

## **Setting, Scenes, Images and Symbols**

A story needs to be more than characters and a setting to act and interact on and reading a story is not a matter of sensuous dealing with the setting and the actions and interactions of characters. It should generate not only joy, but also have a setting which has characters and recurrent images that produce layers of meanings. Recurrent images turn an ordinary object, place, character, etc. into something that has a meaning beyond the direct meaning and thus they add a layer of depth to the meaning, acquire a universal meaning that has a universal appeal. The setting of the story provides the reader with an insight into a character's character, thoughts, attitudes, feelings, motivations and actions. It explains the texts, develops the theme and thus it provides a deeper meaning to the texts. Thus, the setting is a place to find symbols. Therefore, the setting, scenes and images must be effectively and artistically used to produce the desired artistic effect.

Ali's masterful use of setting, images and scenes is a literary symphony and artistic excellence that is part of his literary writing and resonated throughout the pages of this novel, too. The setting, images and scenes which he employs are a brushstroke which shapes the larger canvas of Ali's handling of human and social affairs. He utilizes the setting, images and scenes as potent tools to link his narrative with the background, the thematic depth of the novel and its layers of meaning that resonate with the reader for a long time. It means that his novels' backgrounds acquire symbolic dimensions and offer deep meanings.

The novel has a settings and backgrounds in the form of city-scape, island-scape, sea-scape and skyscape. They act as suitable backgrounds of the novel and contribute to enrich its thematic and philosophical dimensions. The reader comes across many images and backgrounds such as the wintry climate, fighter planes, boats, cityscape, skyscape, seascape, islands-scape, etc. They are memorable and unforgettable images. The intensity and

emotional bearing of events on these backgrounds make many of them acquire symbolic meaning. They also contribute to the unity of the structure of the novel and the depth of its thematic significance.

The novel opens with a setting of a street in San Francisco city. San Francisco in this novel became a symbol of an apartheid society where there is no mercy for the red Indians, ill and hungry people just as Johannesburg had become a symbol of a racist society in Alan Paton's novel 'Cry the Beloved Country'. Then, the setting shifts from San Francisco city to some islands in the Pacific Ocean. Through this shift of the setting, the reader comes across many evocative and recurrent images that contribute to the vivid background of the novel, permeate the narrative and give the text multilayered meanings. Thus, the images are not just arbitrary ornaments, but they are integral part of the narrative technique that conveys the theme not only through the direct texts, but also through the manipulation of the images which have suggestive manifestations and layers of meanings that transcend the meaning of the immediate texts and create a narration that appeals to the reader's skill in going deep into those layers of meanings. In fact, every image is an in-let for creating a deeper understanding of the human motives as manifested in the novel. They serve not only as ornamental or decorative elements, but also as vehicles that provide suggestive meanings and invite the reader to exercise a profound exploration of the texts, discover and probe their symbolic and allegorical significance and contemplate over their deeper and existential meanings.

Harsh winter in the opening of the novel symbolizes survival challenges, hibernation, desolation, despair, solitude, alienation, end of the cycle of life and a feeling of being cut off from the world and this was exactly the feeling of Peter while he was ill and sitting near the tree in that cold and harsh winter. Though the winter is not a recurrent image, but the description of its cold and harsh condition in the opening chapter of the novel correlated with the ill and gloomy condition of Peter, therefore, it acquired symbolic significance. It symbolizes the stark reality of life in a merciless society like that in which Peter was living where people

like Peter can't find warmth in its material and moral meanings and dimensions. The harsh winter was correlating with the condition of Peter who was in a state of despair, hibernation, and isolation. He was almost dumb and struggling to survive and therefore he could not speak with Frank. The coldness and stillness of winter made Peter like an idol setting numbed and incapable of feeling or speaking. This state of affairs made him sit like an introspecting idol incapable of 'breathing'. He was contemplating and reflecting not about the harshness of winter, as he was physically numbed, but about the racial and social structure in which he was living and getting subjugated by its inhuman condition. Peter was not sitting under the tree, but near the tree as the tree was also leafless and incapable of providing any help to Peter. The tree was like the people who were roaming around without giving any kind of glance to Peter. Nevertheless, Peter was capable of enduring the winter condition like the branches of the tree till the rescue mission came to him in the form of Frank. Peter was struggling resiliently for life and he was having the ability to endure the harshness of winter though he was about to collapse due to his illness and weakness. Though winter was still physically present, Peter's winter ended when he shifted to Frank's house. It was a process of rebirth and descending of hope on Peter. Though the tree could not help or protect Peter, but it denoted hope and transition that has come in the form of Frank. It was waiting for the spring while Frank became the permanent spring for Peter. This fate of Peter continued up to the end of the novel. In other words, Peter underwent two calamities from which Frank rescued him. He was rescued from orphanage in San Francisco and from death in the deserted island. Thus, Frank became a symbol of spring for a tree, a savior who saves the weak and oppressed people.

The novel provides a detailed and vivid description of war zones. It makes the reader imagine that the novelist was a soldier and rather a pilot who participated in wars. It shows that the novelist has read very well about wars, particularly, the second world war, the contemporary political figures, the types of arms used during that war; the hand weapons, the aircraft carrier, the planes, their names, shapes and specifications as well as the details

about the ways they fought against each other. Fighter planes have their symbolic significance and manifestation. They shall be, carefully, examined. They acquire a symbolic and philosophical characteristics and dimensions and contribute to unify the plot and the narration of the novel. They symbolize, both, ignition of the fires of wars and destruction and extinguishing the fires of human evils. They are powerful human tools that raid and kill innocent people and they also raid and kill evilly people. Thus, pilots and their fighters are symbols of human ability to destroy and build. The attack of the Japanese air and land forces was nothing, but one of the manifestations of dangers which Peter and the workers were put in as Clinton had planned. The fighter planes are symbols of both destruction and rescuing. They stand also for the cycle of violence and retribution. They destroyed human rehabilitation and at the same time they killed the killers; Clinton and his guards, and contributed in saving Peter and workers. They attack, destroy and create suffering and at the same time they save people from evils of other people. The Japanese raid might have killed some innocent people and destroyed some buildings, but it also created a hope and life for others who deserve them. It created hope for Peter in the aftermath of misery and suffering. The Japanese pilot who killed Clinton might have destroyed many structures in the island, but also rebuilt a family which was on the verge of physical and psychological shattering. Only after the death of Clinton that Peter could continue staying in the island with his family. Frank was fighting, both, the Japanese aggression and Clinton's racism. Ironically enough, those whom Frank was fighting; the Japanese, saved him, his family and Peter from confrontation, death and disintegration that would have been the result of any major confrontation with Clinton. Other recurring images acquire symbolic dimensions. The recurrent appearing the image of the boats turns them into a symbol that does not only represent a vehicle that floats on water, but also a tool that is used to kill and save. It is a transformer of life either to the worst or to the best. Clinton used a boat to banish Peter and the workers to a deserted island in order to kill them. Frank used another boat to save Peter and the surviving workers.

The arriving of Peter and the workers to the deserted island gave a picture of both, the gloomy atmosphere of the island and the sense of gloomy feeling which was dominating the hearts of Peter and the workers. Their arrival to the deserted island was an outcome of the evils of racism that can create a lot more evils. The setting of the deserted island is unforgettable. It is bleak and gave the story a scene full of terror, fear, suffering and death. It is heart wrenching that Peter and the workers were thrown on the beach of a deserted island thirsty and psychologically collapsing. They were so thirsty that even the sensitive reader becomes thirsty with them when he goes through the details of the story. The first thing they met was a discarded wooden hut which is full of spiders' net and emits snakes' hissings. The inner scape of the island seems to draw a gothic image in the mind of the reader as it is vague, unknown, deserted and a source of fear. The man who came back after venturing into the jungle of the deserted island and was bitten by a deadly snake fills the reader with fear about the man's fate. The description of the isolated island, its landscape, dense trees, sandy coasts and deserted woody structure is not just a description of nature, but it is also a reflection of the morbid minds of those who have been banished to a deserted island so that they may die. The sand of the shore of the island seems not to be like the sand of the shores of other seas. It is sap and tells the tale of a lifeless life. Then, the attack by the Japanese planes killed many men and added to the suffering and fear of Peter and the workers though they were very peaceful, life loving and do not have the desire to kill even snakes. When the snakes came out of their hidden place, the men started jumping around them in order to scare them and make them depart the place. It was a ritual that replaces direct killing by expelling and this exactly what Clinton had done with the workers as he wanted to make them die without getting involved in killing them directly.

The wooden hut is an evocative image. Its evocative significance is so effective that it turns into a symbol that stands for isolation, abandonment, lurking danger and death. The wooden hut at the coast of the deserted island is a discarded structure near which the discarded Peter and the workers were thrown. It is full of

snakes that were hissing. Their hissings were symbols of the gloomy and fatal condition of not only the beach, but also the entire island. The wooden hut symbolizes a kind of structure that waits for nothing except falling apart and giving death only. The hissing of the snakes inside the wooden hut is nothing, but a warning against lurking dangers that are surrounding Peter and the workers; a life that is full of danger. It is the representative of the dangerous reality inside the island. Its shape and content of the wooden hut, its snakes and darkness from within is a symbol of the natural threat that engulfs the coast of the deserted island and its inland and the dangerous fate that awaits Peter and the workers who have been left to meet their fatal fate. Therefore, the wooden hut became an unforgettable image that has its own symbolic significance.

Many texts of the novel acquired deep meanings. The tears of Peter which came out on his cheeks is nothing, but a sign of internal collapse that precedes the physical collapse. Peter's question, "How long are we going to suffer?" is an open question that is asked by many people at many places and times. It turns into an existential question which had no answer at that moment and had no answer if a red-Indian or a black raises it till to date. The questions which came to the minds of the workers are nothing, but existential questions that no one of them was having answers to them. They are questions that arise in the mind of every one who faces such a complicated situation. Only the hidden fate is capable of answering them. The red Indians and the Blacks have been raising them for centuries, but there has been no answer to them, yet. They might have haunted the mind of George Floyd who died after a long suffering under the knee of a racist cop who cruelly pressed his knee against Floyd's neck. Therefore, it seems that the novelist wanted to say that such a question is suitable and relevant to be asked by those who face racial crimes. It is an iconic question that must be left to be raised only by those who face racial discrimination. God may devote for them another savior and a new world order that pushes the racial usurper out of the Natives' land and restore it for them. As Peter got justice and got saved at the end, his existential question will continue to be raised by millions



like him and it will find an answer soon in a world that is changing quickly in the favor of the colored people, but against the Anglo-Saxon racism. As Peter restored his normal life, the red Indians also will restore their stolen land very soon. It is not a prediction, rather, it is a spoiler. As it had happened in South Africa, it will take place in Palestine, the Natives' lands which are called north and south America, the Aborigines' lands which are called Australia and New Zealand and every place where the racists ruled and oppressed others. The norms of the unseen will take their course to correct the lives of the oppressed.

Trees are recurrent images and they turned to be representing deep meanings. In San Francisco a tree was standing near Peter. It was representing the protection and shade a human being finds when he becomes a neighbor of a tree. In the deserted island trees became a source of wild fruits to Peter and workers. With their density, they are also a source of protection used by the banished workers, Peter and even Martin to save their lives. The physical exhaustion of Peter and workers and their thirst and hunger reflect the fact that who brought them to that deserted island suffers from incurable moral thirst and ethical hunger. The conflict between Frank and Clinton represents the confrontation between virtue and vice. Their clashes over the issue of the adoption of Peter stand for a clash between two worlds; the world which wants to coexist with others represented by Frank and his family and the world which wants to discriminate, segregate, banish and kill others represented by Clinton and his guards. Thus, the setting, images and events of the novel played their role effectively to project multilayered meanings.

## Characterization

The way the novelist creates and develops his characters is defined as characterization. It means who the main characters are and how other characters relate to them. What motivation makes them act and interact and say what they say and how other characters act and react to what they say or do. In a literary work, characters are effectively and gradually evolved and, in this process, the reader sees the characters develop, act and react. The novelist creates the characters and offers them memory, reasoning and judgement to make them act and interact. Thus, characters are one of the important elements in any story. The character's role is created on the basis of how he/she acts in the story. Different characters perform different roles. A character is created with certain traits or qualities that make him unique and different from other characters. These traits or qualities reveal the role of the character in the story. Effective characterization plays a crucial role in giving the clue to the story's meaning and shaping its major theme.

Ali employs a multifaceted approach to characterization, breathes life into, both, the protagonists and the antagonists and hence he creates vivid and memorable characters. His method of characterization depends on the direct presentation of the character. His portrayal of characters creates a deep emotional bond with the reader. He makes a direct statement about the character's traits and qualities and thus he tells the reader about the character. Nevertheless, in the course of the narration, the character also shows those traits and qualities in the course of his saying, actions, arising circumstances and through his relation with other characters. Thus, characterization in Ali's literary work is exhaustively illuminated. The novel with its vivid characterization makes it a worthy novel to be read. Therefore, they became unforgettable characters. The novel stands as a testament to Ali's ability of creating unforgettable characters with many memorable dialogues. Therefore, the novel gives ample scope for character analysis as the novelist gave intensive focus on their dialogues at

the cost of the dramatic requirements as if the novelist wanted to make his novel a source of exposing minor details of human psychology rather than only dramatizing events. In the novel, the reader comes across truly human characters and truly criminal characters and in between there are many shades of human samples which cover varied types people. This makes the novel a rich source of discovering the types of people in the human society.

Frank is characterized by nobility and gentleness. Nancy is a patient character who suffers in silence, but never loses hope. Dr. Arther and Edward are faithful friends. Martin is characterized by sincerity and loyalty. Clinton is characterized by racism and criminality. The guards are characterized by their cunning dialogues and ability to manipulate language to pump into the racism of Clinton. Their language illustrates the sinister influence they exert over Clinton. They are the faithful, but cunning dogs of Clinton. Thus, the way characters and their dialogues are presented shows that the novelist's approach to characterization and dialogue is not only a narrative device, but also a profound way of exploring the human psyche and human behavior during confrontations and hardship. Through memorable characters and impactful dialogues, Ali provides characters a portrayal that transcends time and societal boundaries and resonates with the reader for a long time. His characters do not only speak or exchange dialogues, but also create echoes that have universal appeal and reflect human behavior when faced with troubles caused by fellow human beings and their surroundings. This makes Ali's skill in the art of characterization an embodiment of his literary excellence.

The novelist employed the internal and external conflict to delineate characters, deepen the arc and make the reader get involved in reading and enjoy reading. The characters of the novel are convincing because they resemble real people as they are life-like. Thus, the novelist, effectively, created a sense of intimacy between the reader and the characters of the novel. What has been discussed in the novel and presented by the characters are a part and parcel of the concern of the daily life of many societies in the past and at present. This reflects the fact that Ali's characters are not mere figments of imagination, rather, they are true and living

entities that pump life into the social dimensions of his novels. Ali creates characters who attract the attention of the reader and reflect the defects of the society which the novelist writes about. In other words, Ali's characters cease to be mere figments of imagination, rather, they become true embodiments of virtues and vices which exist in every society.

The novel has an exceptional technique of delineating characters. In the course of the story, the narration halts from time to time at two or more characters and presents details of their talks in order to delineate them. In this process of delineation, the story presents the sayings, the actions of the characters and thus reflect their inner contents. We come to know about Clinton's guards and their cunning nature from their dialogues and actions. Characters like Dr. Arthur and Edward were models of good friendship and how good friendship should be. They have been subjected to effective and careful delineation that reflected their inner content, actions and reactions. Therefore, their sincerity, mildness and good nature make them unforgettable characters. The following are short critical notes about some major characters of the novel:

### **Henry Frank**

Henry Frank is the central character and the hero of the novel. He was introduced early in the novel; in the opening lines of the first page of the novel. He is a brave pilot in the USAF. He is a tall, strong, generous, noble and kind-hearted man. He is a man who is full of nobility, humanity and compassion. He is an example of a true compassionate human being. He has a humanity that is full of mercy and transcends the racial barriers. He used to help the needy people. He was a considerate and fair-minded man whose heart moved to see a small and wretched boy sitting at the verge of death in the cold weather in the street near a tree. It shows that he is a human being and a social worker who devotes his life to serve and protect not only his country, but also people who need protection. In fact, the course of the novel shows that he devotes everything to carry out a human act. He devotes himself, his car, his wife, his servant and even his army position and tools to serve others. He took the young red Indian boy home, gave him medical

treatment, fed him, adopted him as a son, named him Peter and became a caring father for him as he was not having a son or a daughter. He is a considerate and mild man who is full of love to others. The mildness of Frank is expressed when he considered Peter as a guest, made him stay permanently in his house and then adopted him. This reflects the compassionate and mild nature of Frank who is ready to devote himself to serve others. He did not only adopt the young boy, but also he was keen to make him capable of communicating with others, therefore, he devoted Martin to teach him English language. He was keen also to make Peter remain integrated into his own red Indian culture, therefore, he brought for him a flute so that he may play red Indians' music. This reflects his respect to others' culture and his care to make others remain integrated to their own culture. In fact, what he has done for Peter is a reflection of a comprehensive program which maintains social coexistence that is suitable not only for a family, but also for the entire society. In other words, Frank's walking in the street was, in fact, not just a physical walking, but also has its symbolic dimension. It was a process of searching for life and sustaining it in order to make the entire society alive. It is only after adopting that dying child that Frank and his family became alive and contributed, after a tough struggle against the racists, to transform the life of a poor boy. By adopting Peter, Frank made his life meaningful and through that benevolent act, he became triumphant over the Japanese aggression and Clinton's racism.

Frank stands in a sharp contrast to the majority member of that racial society in general and Clinton in particular. He is anti-racist and acted according that up to the end. His deeds and attitudes throughout the novel proved that he was anti-racism and not inhibited by racial diseases which were dominating the majority members of the society. He bravely confronted, both, the Japanese aggression as well as Clinton's racism. He participated in many air battles against the Japanese. He stood up against Clinton and was ready to teach him a lesson. He understood the psychic condition of Clinton and diagnosed him to be mad. He said, "He was ill. A normal man doesn't act like that." He stands for the societal obligation to care for the needy and poor people

irrespective of their color or race. He never backed down in his resistance against racism despite the fierceness of Clinton. Rather, he tirelessly resisted Clinton and his actions and was ready to face all the consequences for that. After Clinton had kidnapped and banished Peter, Frank took the risk of coming back from the aircrafts carrier to rescue Peter. His saving of Peter from orphanage and then rescuing him from the deserted island indicate that the nobility of Frank and his family has no limit.

Frank was not only an eagle that is capable of flying fighters, but also an eagle that confronts evils in the society. The novelist seems to say that the American dream of harmonious social coexistence among various races is bind with the fate of such eagles in the American society and not by the Zionist lobby; (AIPAC), that is dragging the American society to unavoidable confrontation and self-destruction. Frank's role in the novel shows that there are the people who can bring about racial coexistence not only in the American society, but also all over the world. They are the people who can save millions who are suffering from racism which has been established by the whites' mad arrogance.

Frank stands for a person who struggles to create order in a society that boils with the seeds of disorder. He acted to create order without calling upon those who are supposed to be in charge of creating order to help him. He was a model to his friends and a confronter of the evils. He confronted Clinton's evil and was ready to go for more than that and take all risks, but the divine retribution stood beside him and Peter at the end to carry out justice and make them live in peace. His bravery was not only against the Japanese, but also against the evil within his own society. He was not only fighting the Japanese, but also demolishing the pillars of evil within his own society and reconstructing a better moral and human system for it. Through him, the story became a media for advocating brotherhood, nobility, compassion and generosity as antidotes to racism and other social ills and evils. He is loved by everyone and even the banished workers admired the human quality of Frank after they had heard from Peter that he had adopted and upbrought him. The iconic quality of Frank makes him an unforgettable character. He is a courageous hero who

inspires every reader. Through him, the novelist calls upon the society to possess people like Frank so that the society may be able to undergo racial, economic, social and administrative reformation that enables it to shed off all problems. He has influenced everyone around him. The kindness and mildness of Frank, Nancy, Marten and the Dr. are embodiment of the fact that even if the society is full of evils, there should be some few humans that keep its human pillars intact and forbid its total collapse. They are the spirit of life that makes life livable and has a positive taste. The role he played in the novel made Frank an unforgettable character.

### **Clinton: A Sadist and Pathological Racist**

Clinton is a central character in the novel. He is the antagonist and not the protagonist. He is antihero and the sole perpetrator of evilly actions in the novel. Whoever comes into contact with him, except his cunning guards, will despise him. He is that type of character who is flat, one dimensional and never changes. What he believes at the beginning is the same as what he holds at the end. It means that he does not go through positive changes and if there is any change in him, it is for the worst. He is the antagonist who remained opposed to the main character; Frank, the protagonist who stands in a sharp contrast to him.

Clinton was introduced early in the novel; after the introduction of Frank, Peter, Nancy, Martin and Dr. Arthur. Before his introduction, the course of the narration was having a pure human trend by the human action of Frank and his adoption of Peter. It is only after the introduction of Clinton that the dramatic trend of the theme of racism started taking shape and the aptness and suitability of the title started appearing. Clinton is an officer in the US navy in the Pacific Ocean. Due to his racial tendencies, he confronted Frank, Nancy, Peter and Martin. Though he was working in a national institution that claims to be defending the country, the constitution and human rights, but he was anti-social, racist and criminal. He was obsessed with racism and racism became a part and parcel of Clinton's life. It controlled his mind

and conducts to a pathological level. His ugly racist mindset was exposed early in the novel; during his first visit to Frank's house, when he racially reacted and objected to Frank's adoption of Peter; the red Indian boy. His blatant racial character came out when he said that he prefers to adopt a dog or a cat than to rear a red Indian child. He seems to be a metamorphosed Darwinist as he does not consider the red Indians to be humans! When Frank confronted the racial content of Clinton's ill mindset, he left the house angrily after slamming its door. Therefore, Frank considered him to be mad, ill and abnormal.

Racism dictated Clinton's entire existence and drove him to commit gruesome crimes. His mindset and actions show that he is deeply believing in racial segregation and ready to implement it even if it costs human life. He represents the forceful and bloody legitimization of racism which exerts all efforts to implement it even by using force. It seems that he is one of the people who believe that every means must be used to eliminate members of other races and maintain racial segregation. His gruesome behavior against Peter, Martin, Bumble and the workers reveals that he is one of those people who believe that blacks and red Indians are innately, intellectually and culturally inferior to the white people. His character exposes the arrogance of the white race which acts against other races in a way that reflects their inner cruel and racial mindset. The way he acted throughout the novel reveals that all the major institutions in the society directly or indirectly support racism and can't act against racists. In other words, Clinton's racism shows that people who occupy high positions in the administrative system of the society are racists to the core. They exploit their positions to harm other races, act as if they are above law and can do everything against members of other races.

Clinton is the villain and the main source of evil in the novel. He is a notorious character who is preoccupied by racism. He is an insolent, monstrous and brutal character who is ready to kill even his sister and commit every gruesome crime in order to carry out his racial plans. His brutality and cruelty are unmatched and unsurpassed. The way he behaved in the course of the novel makes the reader realize that racism is closely linked with crime



and many crimes in the society have their roots in the racial background that eradicated the native people and occupied their lands. In his move against the innocent boy; Peter, Clinton killed Bumble and devoted the time and energy of his guards to help him in harming others and killing them. This indicates that he is an emotionally paralyzed person whose heart is solid as the rock. He is a criminal rather than a man in uniform or administrator. He is a kind of a psychopath with a deformed intuition and grudge against humanity and innocence and does not have mercy even for children. His evil is not less than that which is emanated in the real life by Zionism and its leaders such as Golda Meir, Moshe Dayan, Ariel Sharon, Shimon Peres, Netanyahu and their army and settlers who falsely claim that the Jews had undergone a holocaust, but they produce a bloody and gruesome holocaust against the Palestinians. The bloody and gruesome holocaust which they created against the Palestinians is worse than that which they falsely claim that their ancestors had undergone.

Clinton is a cruel racial man who does not have mercy in his heart nor does he want people to have mercy in their hearts. He represents his racial generation which preceded the generation of the racial adult boys who tried to prevent Frank from extending a helping hand to Peter. His first visit to Frank's house was the beginning of his puffing out of his racial poison. His second visit to Frank's house in the island was the crowning of his racism against Peter. With a bloody cruelty, he snatched Peter from the hands of Nancy and banished him to a deserted island in order to kill him. By banishing Peter and some workers to a deserted island, he created for them a lurking nightmare that caused the death of some of them and the suffering of others. The way he directed his antagonism against Peter, snatching him from his house and banishing him and other workers show that Clinton is a neurotic guy who is ill from within. Racial tendencies led him to a neurotic state of affairs that put him at the borders of madness and drove him to commit mad acts.

Clinton represents the worst aspects of harboring anti-social motives such as racism. His gruesome behavior against Peter reflects the dehumanizing effects of racism on the mental and

behavioral balance of a human being. In fact, the character of Clinton stands for racism in its most brutal aspects. It exposes the fact that he is indifferent to the suffering of others and no material or moral force can deter him. Even seeing a warning dream could not deter or reform him. It means that Clinton was, like the racist who killed George Floyd by crushing his neck under his knee, acting under the shade of undeclared institutional racism and this can be proven easily by the fact that nobody took any serious action against Clinton except Frank. He was doing what he wants to do without any deterrence or fear of repercussions because he knows that racism is supported in many ways by the American society and by the established constitutional and judicial institutions which act against what they claim to be protecting. His racial behavior reflected the deep-seated racism which is ingrained in the American culture, society and institutions which implement racism through all means including violation of laws even by using violence and this is a warning of the dire consequences of making institutions under the bondage of racists. A bitter irony lies in the fact that some people; like Clinton, who are supposed to represent the constitution, the law, the security and the national defense are the most racial people who cause trouble and insecurity to other people.

Clinton's death was caused by Japanese who, during raiding on Clinton's Island, carried out a very much needed justice and saved Frank's family from an unavoidable confrontation that would have cost US more than the damage caused by the Japanese air raids. His unexpected death was a boon and relief to Peter, Frank's family, Louis Davisson, Blacks, red Indians on the island and the reader himself. His death was a kind of a second rebirth to Peter and an end to the problems of Frank's family. The common intuition realizes that Clinton got what he deserves at the end and he faced his tragic fate without leaving behind any heroic touch or sympathy towards him, rather, the reader remembers nothing from him except a psychotic character that makes the reader feel disgust of him and of every racist. His gruesome racial deeds make every person who has a sound mental reasoning abhor racism and racists. His evilly role in the novel made him a racial icon who is

unforgettable for his inhuman and racial crimes. His death relieved the society from a lurking racism that acted madly against an innocent boy and helpless workers. The carelessness of people towards Clinton's death shows that emotions against him were high and his death saved the society from an impending confrontation.

Clinton is a villain and a main source of evil in the novel. Understanding the motivations behind the evilly acts of the villain can offer a valuable insight into understanding the psychic structure of his mindset that drives him to commit evilly deeds. The novelist created an atmosphere that makes the reader pierce into the minds of Clinton, read his mind, transcend the direct meanings conveyed by the texts and get full understanding of Clinton and his motives. Clinton is not only a racist, but also a psychologically ill person. He is a user and abuser of power because not all racists can do the evils which he has done. He is a racist by family and social background as his family is a racist though this disease has not affected his sister; Nancy, however, circumstances of being an officer in the US navy have served him to make his racism reach to a gruesome level. He is a product also of a racial culture that dominates the racial media, education and institutions. Therefore, Clinton's racism acquired its legacy from the power which he was enjoying and from his racial family and society. He is a product of a society of which even adult boys are racial to the core. He could not be un-racial like his sister because the racial background of his family and society has shaped his nefarious character that produced a man of racial brutality and heinous racial acts. Thus, his racism and despicable supervillains have been nurtured by many circumstances that served his racial potentialities. In fact, the racial boldness, brutality and savageness of Clinton is unspeakable and unprecedented. His racism emanates from the savageness and cruelty that is dominating his heart. His racism reflects a psychopathy that is active in some people and can't be treated. He is an abnormal character who is a racist to a pathological degree. He stands in a sharp contrast to Frank, Nancy, Dr. Arthur and Martin who represent normal members in a society that reels under the criminality of racism. Moreover, another

reason behind Clinton's uncontrolled racial evil may be that he was feeling that he is in power and no other power can confront him. That is why he used to say to those who object to his racial behavior, "...who are you to give me such orders?" Thus, he was a dictator who abused power and acted against the weak sections of the society or those who are lower than him in rank to compensate for his own deep sense of a perceived weakness and gain an unmet need for recognition. To cover up his weakness and fabricate a personal power and strength, he used to hang two pistols on his belt and surround himself by four guards. Nevertheless, he was avoiding direct confrontation with people who can confront him. Therefore, he kept his eyes fixed on the time when Frank would be absent so that he may be able to carry out his evil plans. Thus, power is a driving force behind Clinton's racial actions that spring from a sense of deep psychological insecurity that acts on the stage of a perceived impunity. It seems that he has a deep sense of weakness and he was searching for a source of strength and his position and power have provided it to him. Thus, Clinton's character is the outcome of racism and the abuse of power because many people may be racists, but, as they may not have power, they may not be able to make their racist actions reach that level to which Clinton's deeds have reached. Clinton gruesome racism made him unforgettable character.

## **Peter**

Ali writes about young people who get victimized. This novel "A Racial Madness against Innocence" is like the previous novel "A Legendary Whale" by the same novelist, focuses on the tragedy of young boys. In both the novels, Ali's victims are young boys. Hence, the novelist seems to be pre-occupied with the fate of young people. Right from the first lines of the novel, the novelist initiates the grotesque and matter-of-fact description of the American society, its racial nature and the effect of racism on people. The opening lines of the novel outlines the results of a young boy being homeless and growing up lacking love and care. Peter; the Indian orphan, was introduced early in the novel. He is

an orphan boy who was an ill, hungry, wretched, pitiful and helpless character who was sitting near a tree in a cold winter day with a little food which he collected from the nearby garbage. The reader is not told about the past life of the red Indian boy or the details about his family background. It was left for the reader to guess about it. Peter was the incarnation of an orphan who was on the verge of death and in dire need for care. He was suffering from inner and outer loneliness. In this regard, the setting with its cold winter externalizes the inner mental state of Peter. The way he was sitting near a tree, tells the reader about his physical and mental state. This indicates that he was sitting near a tree like a stone idol which is forsaken and not worshipped by anybody as it neither benefits nor does it harm anybody. It reflects the stony nature of the heart of the people around him. Nobody looked at Peter or gave him any caring eye. He was living in an oppressive and racial city which is devoid of any mercy. The condition of Peter exposes the failure of the institutions of the society to undertake their responsibility towards the street and orphan children. The sitting of Peter near a tree in a cold winter in a state of hunger and illness, his suffering in the hands of Clinton and the inaction of the institutions against Clinton's behavior indicate that the society is sunk deep in its racial arrogance and not ready to act against a social evil despite it sees it in front of its eyes. Thus, the character, condition, fate and suffering of Peter exposed the society around him.

Peter was a test by God for a racial society to see whether it will act and take care of him or not. The image of the innocent, hungry and ill orphan sitting in a cold winter near a tree, is a painful reminder to the human society in general and the American society in particular of the need to alleviate the dreadful conditions of the orphans and poor people in the society whatever their racial background may be. Peter had been on the verge of death if Frank had not rescued him. Tormented by the economic, social and racial circumstances that surround him and his orphanage, Peter was ill, hungry, bearing cold and sitting near a tree when Henry Frank; a kind-hearted man saw him. He has been brought to the house of Frank as a guest, but he stayed in it permanently as he was adopted

by Frank and Nancy. Through saving of Peter, the novelist calls upon the society to have people like Frank who are characterized by generosity and nobility in order to save the society from many serious problems.

Peter's harrowing story is intense and realistic as if the novelist wants to tell the reader that some people, even if luck serves them, they still can't escape from other problems. He got saved from orphanage and adopted by Frank, but that was not the end of his suffering. Peter became a victim of the racial forces in the society and faced a racial war that has been launched against him by Clinton as the latter did not accept the adoption of a red Indian by Frank and Nancy and started targeting Peter. He kidnapped him and banished him to a deserted island. He was put on the brink of death after Clinton had banished him to a deserted island. The grim fate of Peter in the deserted island shows that as if he is seemingly doomed to sorrow and suffering, but again he was saved from the deserted island by Frank; the same person who saved him from orphanage, homelessness, disease and poverty. Peter's short life on the deserted island was an opportunity for self-introduction to others who came to realize that still among the whites there are some good people who do not only want to live with other races, but also they are ready to adopt and help them. Again, he was rescued by Frank, but he was still facing threats from Clinton. The death of Clinton was a kind of a boon and a second rebirth to Peter. It made him lead a normal course of life to the rest of his life.

Peter was suffering in silence, however, he was a strong character. The trauma that resulted from being kidnapped and banished to a deserted island where he faced many problems such as thirsty, hunger, dangerous snakes, Japanese soldiers and many other problems did not affect his psychic stability and normal emotional growth. He remained strong, solid and stable remembering the past and present in a balanced manner. His tears and smiling, as he was returning to the main land with Frank and Nancy, show that he is a noble human who never forgets the good deeds done to him and therefore he was full of loyalty and gratefulness to those who adopted him, opened the doors of hopes

for him and to Martin who sacrificed himself to save him. Through his suffering, the reader realizes the novelist's intention behind writing the story. The novelist calls upon the society to look around itself and rescue those who are neglected and in dire need for help.

Orphans are usually accepted and adopted in every normal society that has a minimum level of humanity, but the bad luck of Peter is that he was in a merciless, racial and capitalist society which does not bother about orphans; particularly, if they are red Indians or blacks. This is clear from the reaction of the adult boys to Frank's good gesture to Peter when he saw him sitting near a tree in a cold winter day. They did not object entirely to Frank's humanistic move, but they considered that it is being directed to a red Indian. Here lies the racial grains that grow within the young generation and later on turn into that form of Clinton's racism and harm the society.

The novelist depicted the traditional orphan distress which is in dire need of support that saves life. His way of depicting the orphanage and suffering of Peter conforms to the stereotype of the totally dependent orphan who is deprived of any familial support. The depiction of Peter's suffering from racism shows that how hard it is to grow up as a red Indian or a Black in some societies like the American society. The story of Peter is not only a story of an orphan, but it is the plight of a non-white human being who lives in a white racial society. Some characters, Like Davisson were against what Clinton was doing to Peter, but their inability to act reflected the fact that the majority of characters who were against Clinton were fighting an entire society and failure institutions that are racial to their core. The story of Peter reveals the racial problems from which USA is suffering till to date. The question raised by Frank, "What made the boy arrive to this condition?", must be directed not only to the people who got surprised by Frank's human treatment to Peter, but also to the hypocrite institutions that claim to be guarding and protecting the society from racism and the racial people. Through the plight of Peter, the novelist gave great importance to taking care of the orphans and eradicating racism.

The story depicted the situation vividly and minutely to the extent that the weather was part of the mental state of affairs of Peter and the reader perceived the deeper aspects of his condition not only from his apparent illness, but also from his non-responding to Frank. While Peter was sitting near the tree, he was silent not only because he was ill and wretched, but it seems that he was evaluating a merciless society that passes by him, but does not bother about his bad condition. Therefore, initially he was not speaking even to Frank till he felt that Frank is different; wants to help him. In this process, the novelist seems to involve a type of stream of consciousness that the reader has to develop to decipher the meanings that were roaming in the mind of Peter. Thus, the way the novel depicted the condition of Peter when he was sitting near the tree is steeped in psychological analysis, probing of human conscious and unconscious mind and opening it to interpretations. It gives a vivid picture of the working of Peter's mind though he was silent.

Peter's suffering was the natural result of the escalation of the racial war that is still threatening the human society in general and the American society in particular because racism is not only in the American society, but also in the Sudanese society which forgot the teachings of Islam. People like Peter are many in the US society, but US is being dragged to wars outside its borders while there are wars within its own borders. The course of the novel and Peter's suffering and the silence of the society make the reader feel that the perpetrators of racism are above law. What Peter faced was a racial war which was launched by a man who occupies a high position in the administrative system of the society.

## **Nancy**

The central action of the novel is the philanthropic action of Frank and Nancy who adopted the red-Indian boy and all other actions are related to and subordinate to it. Nancy is one of the major characters in the novel. She was introduced in the first chapter of the novel. She is the daughter of a rich man in San



Francisco and the wife of Frank. She is a beautiful, kind and honest woman. She has a sympathetic and friendly heart. She and Frank loved each other, but they were sad as they did not have a child. Therefore, she was happy to adopt Peter as a son. She was a considerate woman who calms and takes care of everyone in the house. Like her husband, she was anti racism despite the fact that her family were a racist family. Therefore, she was well aware of the nature of her brother; Clinton, but she did not expect him to go to that extreme and display that measure of criminal racism. As she was an optimistic character who takes serious issues easily and turns every threat by Clinton into something that will never happen, she used to comfort Frank that Clinton will do nothing.

Nancy resisted Clinton in his attempt to kidnap Peter and faced threats of killing, but she failed to release Peter from his clutch. She followed Clinton up to the port in order to bring Peter back, but when she failed, she returned home with a broken heart. With all kindness, she bandaged the injuries which Martin sustained as a result of his resistance to Clinton. Her broken psychic condition was depicted, vividly, in the wake of the kidnapping of Peter. She was in a state of complete collapse. She acted quickly; according to the advice of Dr. Arthur, and phoned Frank and asked him to act quickly to rescue Peter. When Frank, Martin and Dr. Arthur sailed to rescue Peter, she was waiting at the port for their return.

Nancy suffered a lot from Clinton, therefore, her abhorrence to him had no limit. When she heard about his death, she showed no sign of sorrow, sadness or grief. In other word, she did not lament the death of her own brother. Even she, publicly, declared that she is not sad for his death. During the funeral, she gave an expressive address against Clinton and his racism. She said, "What a bad fate! I want to tell you something that may surprise everyone. I'm sorry to say this. I'm not sad for your death. You were cruel and caused misery to us. You were merciless and didn't spare even young children....Injustice has an end and justice prevails at the end. We saw what Clinton has done yesterday. I really wondered what the reason was behind Clinton's hate to the Indians and Africans. Hatred and racism had reached the highest

level here instead of focusing on fighting the common enemy; the Japanese. We always criticize Hitler and Nazis for the acts of genocide they commit against others, but I think we aren't different from them very much. We sent poor natives to an empty island to meet their fate. This can't be justified. This's a crime against humanity. We have already been killing them for centuries since Columbus entered North America and we don't want now to let even the rest to live in peace with us. We have been killing the blacks. Why? Live and let others live. I hope that Clinton's death becomes a lesson for others. Look! A curse has fallen on our island for what we have done. This is the result of our bad deeds. The Japanese dared to bomb our strong and well-defended island while our soldiers were busy targeting innocent people. I hope that we have learnt lessons after this air raid." This address is a sign of the existence of a great defender of civil rights activist within Nancy. It shows that she was even grateful for the Japanese raid for ending the suffering of her family. Her address made everyone happy of her. They agreed with her, particularly, Davisson, the red Indians and the blacks. Though she was planning to take Peter and go back to the main land to save him from the evils of Clinton, but the death of Clinton made her change her mind and decide to stay in the island till her husband returned after the end of the war. Due to her dedication as a wife, her love for Frank and Peter and her kindness to Martin, she became an unforgettable character.

## **Martin**

Martin is the tragic hero of the novel. He was introduced in the first chapter of the novel. He is a sincere servant who is almost a member of Frank's family. He is a great man as termed by Frank himself. He was assigned the task of teaching Peter English. He displayed a cultured and informed mentality when he discussed the issues of second world war with Frank. He proved to be a dedicated servant who is ready to sacrifice even his life for the task of serving and protecting Frank's family. Even Clinton himself admitted that Nancy will not be able to run her life in the absence of Frank without the help of Martin.

Martin was aware of Clinton's character, therefore, he was the first to expect the worst from Clinton. He was anticipating Clinton's negative reaction towards the presence of Peter in the island. During Clinton's first visit to Frank's house in the island, he warned Peter against appearing before the eyes of Clinton as he knows that it will be the beginning of true troubles to Peter in particular and Frank and his family in general.

Martin was an honest and self-sacrificing servant. He exerted all effort and made great sacrifices to save Peter two times. In the first time, when Clinton raided Frank's house to kidnap Peter, he resisted him and sustained injuries and in the second time when he confronted the Japanese on the deserted island so as to facilitate the safe withdrawal and sailing of Frank's boat. In his encounter with Clinton, he failed to save Peter whereas in his encounter with the Japanese soldiers, he successfully distracted them and protected the operation of rescuing Peter. Consequently, he was killed. His testament to Frank, "I am even ready to die for the sake of you all" has been incarnated in his self-sacrifice on the deserted island. Therefore, Frank and his family remained indebted to him. He became an unforgettable character in the novel.

### **Dr. Donald Arthur**

Dr. Donald Arthur was introduced early in the novel. He was a close friend of Frank. He is a fifty-year-old man. He is a good, clever, skillful and well-experienced doctor. He was like Frank; a man who helps the needy and poor people. He offered his medical service to Peter free of charge. Before Frank joins the aircraft carrier, he requested Dr. Arthur to support his family and help them when they are in need. It is Dr. Arthur who advised Nancy to contact the aircraft carrier so that Frank may come back and solve the problem created by Clinton who banished Peter. He joined Frank in the sea-journey to rescue Peter. After returning from the operations of rescuing Peter, he went to take care of the injured people in the wake of the air raid of Japanese planes. He remained in the island till the war ended and returned with Frank

and his family to San Francisco. He is an example of a good friend who is sincere in his friendship. He also became an unforgettable character in the novel.

### **Harrison Bumble**

Harrison Bumble is a hilarious character who provides the reader some comic relief from the tension created by Clinton. He is a fat, dull, lazy and careless soldier who is addict of smoking, dozing off and sleeping. He does not have control even on the cigarette which is in his mouth. He is a true bumbling character with his absent mindedness and his continuous sleeping to the extent that he talks with others even before he wakes up completely. Nothing in life troubles him. He is completely disconnected from the world and does not know what is going on around him. He is, easily, convinced and coaxed, therefore, he can't accomplish, correctly, any task that is assigned to him. All this makes him almost a caricature rather than a character in the novel. The most hilarious moments are when Clinton interrogates him:

“Did you give Frank the record yesterday?” Clinton asked.

“Yes, of course.” Bumble replied slowly.

“Did you tell him that the record is from me?” Clinton asked.

“Yes, of course.” Bumble replied slowly again dreaming of having better nap.

And when Clinton again in another situation interrogates him:

“Hey Bumble! Are you guarding or sleeping?”

Bumble opened his eyes suddenly and couldn't

realize for moments where he is or who talks to him.

“Yes, I’m sleeping. Just give...I mean guarding.” he replied quickly after recognizing Clinton and his heart beat hard after remembering what he has done.

Bumble could not justify the reason behind allowing three men to sail. He lost the ability to speak and started saying:

“Sir, actually...yes, but I’ll tell you everything.

Please listen!” Bumble said in fear, “Actually, three men came to...to me and said that they are...are going in ...a hunting trip. They...”

Thus, Bumble relieves the reader with some form of lighthearted humour. His character shows some degree of satire which the novelist wanted to offer about those who are assigned tasks which they are not capable to deliver properly. The reader feels that some irresponsible people are under the administration of reckless people and the presence of both types of people has its disastrous effects on the society.

Bumble can’t stand any test. He does not bother about anything. He is an easy-going man who can permit what is prohibited by his boss. He lacks self-control and gets confused when he is cornered. His lenient character enabled Frank to take an engine boat, sneak out to the deserted island and rescue Peter and the remaining worker. It is that lenient and careless character which made him a victim of the criminality of Clinton and the reader feels sad for his murder. The undeserving death of a funny character fills the reader with sorrow. His death added depth to the story and his early departure deprived the reader from a source of fun in a world of the novel that is surrounded by wars and conflicts. The murder of Bumble by Clinton exposed the extent to which racism can lead a man and make him irresponsible and ready to commit the most gruesome crimes. The death of Bumble exposed the anarchist type of administration when the administrator is the judge, the prosecutor and the executor. It can be said that Bumble is a funny character who relieved the reader

from the tense situations created by Clinton, therefore, he became an unforgettable character.

### **Louis Davisson**

Louis Davisson represents people who are in uniform, keen on being disciplined, noble and ready to confront the wrong doing, but with a limited strength that retreats when the wrong doer is ready to pay back. He advised Clinton not to harm Frank, but when Clinton advanced against him, he retreated. He attended the banishing of Peter and the workers, objected to what Clinton was doing, but when he was confronted by Clinton, he put his tail between his legs, retreated and could not change the course of action in favor of rescuing them. It means that he is a man of a helpless and powerless nobility, therefore, he can't escalate the confrontation to put an end to the evils around him. However, he seems to be in a need of a strong leader or a powerful person who incarnates his helpless nobility into strong words and actions. Therefore, when the Japanese have undertaken the task of stopping Clinton to his limits by killing him, he accepted what had happened to Clinton and fully supported Nancy and agreed with her in what she said in the funeral of Clinton. He said, "All what this lady said is true. From today, I'll take charge of the island and all its affairs. I'm really sorry about the madness and racism that controlled over Clinton's mind. If he hadn't died, I'd have complained to the White House against him for the crimes he committed yesterday so that he gets the punishment he deserves. I'm really satisfied that the Japanese did this job." It is clear that Davisson was fed up of Clinton. He claimed that he was planning to take action against Clinton, but the Japanese fighter planes run the course of justice in their own way. Despite Davisson's potent nobility, he represents the helpless people who can't correct anything or confront any wrong doer.

## The Main Theme

The theme of the novel presents the novelist's views about life and people. The major theme of the novel, 'A Racial Madness against Innocence', is racism. Before discussing the major theme of the novel, it is necessary to know what the term racist means. The racist is that person who becomes fanatic to his race, prefers his race to other races and judge others on the basis of their races. In handling the theme of racism in this novel, the Muslim reader remembers the way Islam explained the basic source of racism. It said that racism has been first emitted by Satan. Quran tells us that when Satan was ordered to prostrate for Adam, he refused to obey God and addressed Him by saying, "I am better than him. You created me from fire and created him from mud." This Satanic refusal can be termed as a racial strategy which is adopted, followed and practiced by racists all over the world till to day. Therefore, Islam is against racism and racists. It rejected racial discrimination and took a clear stance against it. It is against dividing the society on the basis of tribal, ethnic or racial notions. It outlined the basic religious and ethical ideals on which human relations should be based. Quran says, "O humankind! We have made you...into nations and tribes, so that you may get to know one another. The noblest of you in God's sight is the one who is most righteous." This Quranic verse indicates that Quran said personal piety, not racial affiliation, is the basis for merit and thus it challenges racism that dominates many societies. Prophet Muhammad PBUHP said that all people are created equal. He stated, "All humans descended from Adam and Eve." He added, "There is no superiority of an Arab over a non-Arab, or of a non-Arab over an Arab, and no superiority of a white person over a black person or of a black person over a white person, except on the basis of personal piety and righteousness." The above Islamic messages have special appeal in today's racial tension that roils the human society. Thus, belief in the equality of all human beings in the eyes of God and their differentiation on the basis of piety only is the soul of Islam. If human society had adhered to these Islamic ideals, it would have not been destabilized by racism or racial

forces. These Islamic teachings change the society and make it dominated by human brotherhood. They free it from the racial stigma, emancipate humanity from racism and bring about a fundamental positive transformation in the human society, therefore, they created a harmonious social structure in which all races come into an ideal brotherhood. The ability of Islam to create racial harmony was admitted even by Western Christian scholars. Admitting the divinity of Islam and appreciating its distinctive ability in uniting various races, Edward W. Blyden states, "If the divinity of a religion may be inferred from the variety of races among whom it has been diffused, and the strength of its hold upon them, then there is no religion that can prefer greater claims than Islam." He went on saying that none has with so marked a degree overstepped the limits of race as the religion of Islam which, as he says, "extinguished all distinctions founded upon race, color or nationality." This shows that Islam is the only religion that combated racial discrimination. It is the melting pot of all races where they can breathe and find that their lives matter. Therefore, early Islam attracted non-Arabs such as Salman; the Persian, Suhayb; the Roman and Bilal; the African. They found real sense of freedom and brotherhood in Islam. They became symbols of Islam's egalitarian message that does not recognize any difference among human beings on the basis of racism. Anti racism is an embodiment of the egalitarian message of Islam which was revealed before more than 1,450 years ago and remained the cornerstone of the Islamic social relationship throughout centuries because Islam emphasizes the difference among human beings on the basis of personal piety. Therefore, racism and racists must be confronted and combated by all means, including Islamic teachings as well as incarnating those teachings through literature, in order to eradicate racism and racists from the society.

It can't be denied that racism had existed and is still existing in the so-called Islamic societies which are Islamic by name only because they discarded the soul of the teachings of Islam and preserved the label only. However, non-Muslim societies also were and are still sinking in the gutter of racism. It had existed in them since the depth of history and it is still existing in them, but the term 'racism' and 'racist' appeared very late. It, first, appeared in



the English language lexicon in the 1930s. In 1932, 'racism' was first cited and then, in 1936, the term 'racist', as Bonnett, A., (2000) says, appeared. It was coined to refer to the fascist and Nazis European ideologies. However, this is what the mutilated history says. It wants to link racism only to Fascism and Nazism though it was and still part of the materialistic societies. In other words, racism was part and parcel of the cultural behavior of the colonial forces since the depth of history and the European colonial forces that started invading various continent before more than five hundred years are no exception. The European colonialism in north and south America, Africa, Australia and Asia was loaded with racism and emitted racial behaviors that resulted in the elimination of many races, entirely, from existence. The European colonialism acted in a racist manner that led to ethnic cleanings in north and south America, Africa, Australia and Asia and it is still practiced, blatantly, by Israel.

As far as the meaning of the term racism is concerned, according to Fredrickson, G. M., (2002), the term 'racism' is used to refer to the negative behavior and attitude of one race toward another. Spring, J. H., (2009), goes to the extent of saying that racism refers to citizenship laws, education laws and court rulings that provide advantages to a certain group of people over others. When a person depends on his race and color and then acts in a discriminatory manner against another person, it is 'racism.' Fredrickson, G. M., (2002), says that term "racism," does not only manifest itself as set of beliefs, but also in the forms inequalities that are reinforced by many factors such as institutions or practices. He goes on to say that this kind of belief has "strong continuities in the articulation of the images of the 'other' as well as in the we-images which are evident in the ways in which racist movements define the boundaries of race and nation." According to Milner, R., (2008), racism is the widespread or systemic mistreatment of a minority group. It is used directly to dominate over the members of that group such as the African Americans or Asians who live in the US.

There may be many themes in the novel, *A Racial Madness against Innocence*, however, its main theme, is racism. In other words, the thematic preoccupation of the novelist; Ali A. M. Yeddi, in this novel is the problem of racism. The theme of racism acquires its legacy from the title of the novel itself and it has been introduced early in the novel and it is evident and prevalent throughout the novel. It has been developed through the sayings and actions by the racist characters; the adult boys and Clinton. The racial attitudes were evident through the adult boys who got surprised by Frank's positive attitudes towards Peter. The novel presented how Frank fought against racism, replied to the adult boys' racism, confronted Clinton's brutality and racism and considered that red Indians' and blacks' lives matter. Right from the beginning of the novel; the people's attitude and their objection to Frank's intention to help Peter initiated the social aspects of the theme of racism. Some people gathered around Frank asking him not to care for the red-Indian boy because even the government does not care for them. They displayed nothing, but blatant racism. It is demonstrated, right from the beginning of the novel through the society's attitudes towards an ill boy sitting, in a cold day, in the open and near a tree.

In fact, the first pages of the novel reverberate with glaring racism. One of the most poignant racial scenes which depict the nature of a racist society and incarnate the theme of racism is that in which the ill red-Indian boy was shivering from cold near a tree with little food which he collected from the a nearby dust bin while the society was not only moving before him without caring about him, but also it was trying to hinder the reaching of any caring hand to him. Thus, the novelist introduced the cruel, nasty and merciless racial structure of the society right from the beginning. The scene stands for an innocent red Indian who was trying to navigate his life in a merciless, brutal and careless racial world. Thus, right from the first pages, the novelist casts a glaring light on racism and its negative effects on poor people in general and orphans in particular.

The incident of Clinton's first visit to Frank's house in San Francisco exposed the individual racism and created a conflict that

led to the developing racism as the main theme of the novel. The major characters of the novel are either perpetrators of racism or anti-racists and the actions and reactions centered around a conflict between those racists and those who were anti-racism. The amount of racism that grips the society has been initiated through the tongues of the adult boys who, under the effect of racism that controls them, objected to Frank's care to the red Indian boy. The amount of racism in the society is clear from what the adult boys said and commented. It means that the novel tells the reader that racism is ingrained even in the hearts of the growing generation who exposed the racism of the higher institutions when they said that even the government does not care for the red Indians. The novelist uses dialogues and attitudes to develop the theme of racism. The saying by the adult boys to Frank, "But he's a native. Why do you care about him? Even the government does not care about them", summarizes the dirty racial vision of the American society with its formal and informal structure. Thus, the adult boys uttered disgustful racial comments that emanate from cruel hearts. Frank criticized the institutionalized racism when he reacted against what the boys said about the attitudes of the government toward red Indians by saying, "The government is doing wrong for letting them live in this condition." The racial adult boys could not reply to Frank who said to them, "We must have some humanity towards the poor children whatever their race or color may be." This shows that new generations are affected by the racial attitudes of the institutions and elders which mold them. Therefore, they need some care, correction and rehabilitation in order to make them avoid prejudices. The adult boys' attitude toward the red Indian boy in particular and the red Indians in general depicts the racial boundaries, ethnic divisions and rampant racism that engulf the American society at all levels. It gives a grim picture of the human relations in a society that claims to be the heaven of coexistence, liberty and freedom. This is an example of the existence of institutionalized racism upon which Clinton acted with a sense of impunity and without fearing any repercussions. The sitting of the red Indian boy near a tree in a cold winter and the reaction of the people to Frank's sympathy towards the red Indian boy give a vivid picture of the racial structure of the society and

the depth of racial segregation that exists in it. The reader imagines the landscape of the streets of a racial society and the careless movement of people in the street without bothering about the suffering of others. Their racial attitudes expose the racial landscape of the society.

The theme is loaded with the evils of racism, the aim of the novelist is to call for abolishing racism by presenting its evils and showing the way out of it. The quick glance given by the novelist about the reaction of the adult boys to Frank's merciful gesture to Peter shows that San Francisco is a city that is a symbol of racism, mercilessness and capitalism that do not bother about the condition of a poor and ill street boy. It reflects the fact that racism is a social construct and only the society, through its institutions, can eradicate it if it is serious about doing so. The reaction of the boys to Frank's interest in taking care of the red Indian boy states the unstated and provides a clear mirror of the racial society that does not only practice racism, but also legitimizes it in the hearts of the growing generations who are racial right from an early stage of their lives. It shows that those adult boys are prejudiced against other races and therefore they justify what they believe. It reflects the poignant attitudes of the society towards other races and shows that some people accept that some other people must remain outcast and deprived from even basic human needs and only the whites are accepted into the bosom of the Wall Street economy that is dominated by the whites. Thus, there are racial boundaries that create suffering to some people while other racist people live in a selfish and wild-dogs' manner. It reflects the fact that racism legitimizes the deprivation of some people from their basic rights and subjects them to prosecution for no crime they have committed. It is exactly similar now to what is going on in the American streets where people live in streets and consider them as their house while Wall Street is leading the parasitic world economy, accumulating wealth in the hands of a few and leaving the rest in the bottom of poverty and negligence. Unfortunately, those who live in streets of America now do not have somebody like Frank who can take them out of their grim condition and provide them a better life. The novelist wants to say that the

economic and racial norms which are imposed by the racial society are unnatural. He wanted to tell the reader that the major world wars have their seedlings in the minor wars that erupt among people. If the members of the society mind up the way they act and interact with others according to the basics of humanity, there will be no minor or major wars.

The central character and the perpetrator of the evil of racism is Frank who is a pilot in the USAF. The focal point and the main victim of racism is Peter; a marginalized and poor boy. There are many racial and suffering scenes which are poignant and powerful. The reader focuses on the fate of Peter as he was ruthlessly targeted by social and Clinton's racism. The story centers around the fate of the orphan red Indian and how human kindness can create a beautiful human being out of suffering and save him from orphanage, poverty, disease and racism. The orphan's harrowing story is intense and realistic. It reveals the fact that such a suffering exists in our society, too. The novel exposes racism and the evils that it can bring to the society and to those who suffer from it. It provides a strong voice to the marginalized people and offers a profound and philosophical look at the events that shape a person's life and save him from human-made evils in the form of poverty and racism. It can be said that the novel is a voice of the marginalized people everywhere and a depiction of the heroism of saving and protecting the marginalized. Thus, the central theme; racism, remains timeless and timely. Ali's criticism of human and social evils gave him a literary legacy as he used his artistic talent to expose social and human evils. In his first novel, "The Legendary Whale", he, exposed the danger of getting addict to the evil of taking revenge whereas in his second novel; "A Racial Madness against Innocence", he attacked social and individual racism and exposed their evils.

The novel projects good triumphs over the forces of evils at even the darkest moments. One of the manifestations of those racial forces was the brutal and heartless officer; Clinton, who represents racism at its most cruel and ruthless form. The novel is an honest portrayal of racism at its most grim shape by one of the most brilliant young novelists of the early 21<sup>st</sup> century. The racial

culture of the American society has been brought vivid through words and illustrations of the novel. In fact, the novel is a literary masterpiece which depicts poignant racial events which make it a faithful mirror of racism and racist behavior that cause suffering to others and people will continue to suffer so long as it exists in human societies.

The novel fictionalizes the real racial human behavior which even if it pretends that it is not part of it, it remains a potential behavior that can come to the surface at any time and create agony and suffering to others. This novel captures the aspects of human emotions, provides portrayals of compassion and kindness amidst the evils and tragedy of racism and reveals how the capacity for care and kindness remains even in times of suffering. Thus, the novel is a call for human beings to act like Frank, Nancy, Martin and Dr. Arthur and exert all efforts to eradicate the evil of racism from the society. The way Frank, Nancy, Martin confronted Clinton shows the importance of challenging, dismantling and eradicating racism from human society. It serves as a reminder of the importance of respecting and accepting the differences among people regardless of their race or color.

The behavior of Clinton and his guards indicates that racial diseases have no cure and racists will never depart their ill racial behavior so long as they enjoy impunity and escape punishment. Their evil will disappear only after they get eliminated by a real and impartial law or an external force as it happened to Clinton and his guards. The events of the novel and Clinton's insistence on eliminating Peter indicate that if the Japanese raid had not taken place, the conflict between racism and compassion would have lasted for a long time and resulted in tragic and horrific consequences. The Japanese raid was apparently an attack on an American soil, but it was an operation that established justice and saved the American society from an evil within it. The sudden and unexpected killing of Clinton shows that there a thin line between life and death as well as racism and compassion and everyone should be aware of this fact and act according to it. Clinton was sure that Peter and the workers will die within a short time in the

isolated island. When Peter was rescued, Clinton was about to shoot him, however, he was not aware that it is his life which will be extinguished by a Japanese raid before he shoots Peter. Thus, in fact, it is his own racism which extinguished him and not the Japanese raid. The novelist seems to say that racism may take hold of the society and create some tolls for some time, but it will meet its own fatal end.

By projecting the theme of racism, the novelist offers an insight into the human condition when a person is prosecuted just for his race or color. He wants to say that if humans are controlled by racial evils, they will not have mercy upon each other. This fact has been expressed by Frank who came to conclusion about the life in his society and Europe and said to Peter, "This is the world....There is no one who can have mercy on you except yourself." This expression indicates that there is an impending danger on a racial society that was established on the skulls of the red Indians and still insists on remaining racist. It reflects the grim situation of human relations in the society where racism governs and shapes the attitude of people towards each other. What the adult boys say represents the institutionalized racism and Clinton's racial remarks represent the ugliest aspects of individual racism. He feels safe in this racial culture and even appoint guards who are racists to the core. The guards were part of the persona of Clinton. They reflect the saying that goes, 'Birds of the same feather flock together'. They do not differ from him in their racial character. Jerry was a racial and cunning guard who supplies Clinton with evilly ideas. Thomas was a reckless guard who was ready to do everything against Peter. His four soldiers are his thugs on which he depends to carry out his dirty racial tasks. If institutions are not behind that type of merciless racism, Clinton will not have the courage to utter what he uttered when he visited Frank's house. The theme of racism in the novel highlights the injustice and harm caused by discrimination based on race. It reflects the destructive effect of racism when it is not confronted and eradicated. It shows how racism can affect the life of the individual and that of the society as a whole.

The novel, from the beginning to the end, effectively, manifests a gruesome form of racism in the American society. A deep analysis of the theme shows that the novel projected various types of racism. There is individual racism, social racism and institutional racism. Individual racism is represented and committed by Clinton and his guards. It produces a kind of deliberate racism where the reader encounters discrimination through, speech, action and violence. Social racism is represented by the adult boys who raised their eye-brows for the compassionate reaction of Frank towards the condition of the Indian boy who was in need for help. It shows that the adult boys are fed and watered by racism. Institutional racism is clearly indicated through the fact that Clinton was not fearing any consequences of being a racist or acting according to its dictates. Moreover, despite the racial war which was waging between Clinton and Frank, there was no true institutional reaction against it. It reflects the fact that institutions were entirely absent. Those absent institutions are one of the manifestations of the deep state that protects racism and pretends to be against it, therefore, it was absent during the war between Clinton and Frank, but present in its show off of confronting the Japanese to hide the internal problems. The reader may ask where is the law to confront the racist characters. As he does not find any law to confront racism, the reader feels that there is an institutional racism therefore racist characters acted with sense of impunity without any fear of repercussions. As if laws grant people like Clinton impunity against accountability and leave people like Peter, Frank, Nancy, Peter, get subjected to the evil of racism. It indicates that racism is a culture of even those who are in power or uniform. Thus, individual, social and institutional racism have been displayed vividly. They manifested themselves through mistreatment and prejudice. Evidence of prejudice and mistreatment has been clear through the racial comments of the society when Frank wanted to take care of the red Indian boy and through the way Clinton reacted when he realized that Frank and Nancy adopted the red Indian boy. He drove his reaction to the extent that he waged war against Frank and his family.



The American institutions; even the army, failed and seems to keep failing the Blacks in general and the red Indians in particular. The majority of the army personnel who are the grandsons of the army that committed ethnic cleansing against the red Indians will continue to nurse and practice racism and will never be other than that. The course of the novel indicates that many Americans who are in uniform are racists. It seems to ask that if the most horrible image of racism is carried out by a person who is part of an institution which is supposed to protect the constitution that pretend to be against racism, then, how would be the condition of other institutions? All the world knows that the so-called discovery of America produced the most gruesome racial aggression and ethnic cleansing humanity has ever experienced. It marked the beginning of institutionalized racism in which racism was practiced from the top to the bottom. The novel reveals the existence of a great gap between the rhetoric of the constitution and the reality on the ground where racism is rampant even at the institutional levels and where those who are like Davisson are there, but they can do nothing about it despite their good intentions. Despite what the constitution says, the red Indians and Blacks are still disadvantaged and rather humiliated and killed out of law or even by law itself. Almost two and half centuries since the statement "all men are created equal" has been written and remained on a paper that turned yellow, but as of today it is clear that there is still a long way to go. It shows that the fight against racism remains ineffective. There is a need for the voices of the red Indians and Blacks to be heard otherwise the eruption of their revolution seems to be necessary.

Being the main theme of the novel, racism is reflected through artistic and imaginative depiction which is based on the actual reality of the America society. It is based on the reality of racism in America where people of color other than that of the Whites face segregation, humiliation and injustice. The novel portrays racism in America by giving realistic depiction of racism. The impact of racism in the novel is a reflection of the actual racism in the society. The novel exposes a racial society where the red Indians are humiliated because of their race. The novelist is

critical of a land which was built under the promise of justice and freedom for all people; a promise that remained unfulfilled to this date. The events of the novel make the reader realize that a country that has been built on the skulls of millions of red Indians will never be able to provide the remaining red Indians and Blacks any fair life because it is under the control of the deep state. The few Whites like Frank, Nancy and Dr. Arthur who are anti racists are not part of the deep state. Though they exerted a lot of efforts against racism and the racists and they were victorious at the end, but the final suppression of racism has been performed by foreign forces; the Japanese. This shows that the problem of racism in America is a problem that has been manufactured by the Whites, the White society and their deep state and therefore they will never become the champions of eradicating it. Some parts of the White society may move against it, but they will neither eradicate it nor will they be able to give, alone, a complete protection for the victims of racism. They will need an external help and it will be eradicated from the USA by external forces which are not Whites. Though Frank and Nancy were sincerely fighting against Clinton's racism, they could not become a shield that gives a complete protection to Peter against Clinton. Out of the sense of insecurity, they even thought of sending Peter back to the main land to avoid confrontation with Clinton as if there is no law on the island. It is only after the Japanese had killed Clinton that Frank and Nancy breathed a sigh of relief and decided to keep Peter in the island. Clinton racism and racist actions reflect the brutal consequences of allowing racists to rule over people because the ruler will violate the rules and laws which he cherishes as we have seen in the case of George Floyd. Thus, the novel is an artistic presentation of reality from which the American society is suffering.

The condition in which Frank found the red-Indian boy sparks contemplation on racism, poverty and homelessness and the moral responsibility of society that is supposed to deal with such issues and solve them. The way the racial adult boys spoke to Frank asking him not to take care of the red Indian boy and their frank expression of the fact that even the government does not bother about the red Indians draw the attention of the reader

towards the ugly face of racism and racial division that made people merciless towards each other. What the racial adult boys say indicates that the society emphasizes on sticking to a crushing racial system at the expense of human compassion. What the adult racial boys say to Frank and their urging him just to leave the red Indian boy in that miserable condition encapsulate the ugly nature of a society that upbrings even its younger generations dipped into the gutter of racism and makes racism a theme which reverberates throughout the chapters of the novel up to the end.

The novelist projected the racial problems in USA in his writing though he has not lived in USA. He might have read and heard a lot about racism in the American society and the behavior of the people in uniform against the Natives and Blacks. Though he observed also the racial tendencies in the Sudanese society, but he projected that of the USA as it is the most blatant type of racism in which a red Indians or a Black child may get killed by a man in uniform without any justification or just because the man in uniform is a racial thug who is in uniform. Through his characters and dialogues, Ali wields his pen and turns it into a sword against racism and consequently the novel became one of the forces that spark discussions and call for eradicating racism from human societies. The novel transcends the boundaries of mere a fiction and becomes powerful tool for changing the society. The theme of the novel is a call for reviewing the social structure and exerting all efforts to eradicate racism from it. As we go through the major theme of the novel; racism, we do not just get immersed in the marvelous details of the story, but also get engaged in a profound thinking about the dangers of the racial structure of the societies and move to eradicate it. Thus, the novel is not just a story about an orphan red-Indian boy, but also a profound reflection on the human and social condition when faced by the evil of racism. It calls upon the reader to complete the story and immediately move to fight racism. Thus, Ali's main theme stands as a timeless source of thinking about racism that shakes the very existence of the human society. It invites the reader to abhor any racial motive and, above all, recognize the marvelousness of storytelling that characterizes Ali's artistic works which aim to shape reader's

understanding of the world and push him towards adopting a true human behavior towards his fellow human beings.

The theme is well-developed and effectively conveyed to the reader. The way the novelist develops the theme unifies and reinforces the message he wants to convey to the society. Through the words of characters like Frank, Nancy, Martin, etc., Ali crafts a symphony of voices that echo a call upon the society to get rid of the racial disease which many of its members are suffering from. The racist characters are abhorred and the anti-racism characters became unforgettable because of their great sacrifice for the sake of humanity and brotherhood. Thus, the theme of this novel has a deep didactic aim. Defending humanity and mankind and protecting their rights are the most important things in the writings of Ali A. M. Yeddi. As we have seen, the novel deals, boldly, with a thorny topic; racism, which dominates the American society. The novelist depicted racism in its most gruesome form which is ready to kill a human for no crime he has committed. He projected the extent of madness of the human being when he gets controlled by racism. It is clear that Ali A. M. Yeddi wanted to defend justice and human brotherhood by projecting a poignant picture of a racial behavior that is ready to extinguish people because of the race. He presented a poignant picture of racism and effectively criticized it to affirm the fact that literature, if employed properly, can defeat human evil and purge human society from all types of evils. As far as racism in USA is concerned, it seems that Ali wanted to say that Yankees' and Anglo-Saxons' evil will have end one day. What the Yankees and Anglo-Saxons have imposed by guns, destruction and killing will be destroyed by humans who confront their history rooted evils. Moreover, by projecting American racism, the novelist criticized universal racism, too, as he does not deny that the same problem exists in his own society. Thus, the novelist weaved into his writing not only the evils of the American society, but also of the entire human society which still nurses and manifests racial behavior even in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The novelist seems to appeal to the human society to give attention to the victims of racism and create a revolution to do justice to them. He seems to call for a radical change to eradicate racism and, by

reflecting the racial behavior of a man in uniform, he calls for demolishing an official system that failed to save the society from the evils of racism. The moral value implied by the work is that human society can't coexist or breath in the presence of racial people like Clinton.

The novel is a protest against racism. It can be said that 'A Racial Madness against Innocence' is one of the finest anti-racism novels of the 21<sup>th</sup> century. This contemporary novel addresses the issue of racism and sets a new standard for exposing racial evils that existed and still exists in every society and therefore it will win the attention of readers and critics of all ages from all over the world. It is a timeless fable of care and sacrifice which depicts the extent to which a good human act of care and protection can reach to save lives from lurking evil generated by man himself. It can be said that the novelist has written an epic novel in his usual style that depicts compassion and care versus racism and cruelty. It is a great novel that inspires people to abhor racism, be compassionate and help the weak people irrespective of their race or color. This makes every reader reach to a conclusion that the theme of racism in the novel 'A Racial Madness against Innocence' has a great didactic and moral appeal. It is a tool that is capable of molding and remodeling the sensibility of people and driving them far away from being racists. As the novel recounts the suffering of Peter at the hand of Clinton who is racial, does not have mercy in his heart nor does he want anybody to have mercy in his heart, it lays bare the ugliness of racism. It is charged with a deep sense of sympathy for the sufferings of those who are subjected to racism. This sentiment captures the essence of Ali's thematic vision. Like Charles Dickens, Ali also devotes his literary writing for making people do social reflection and try to undergo a positive transformation that makes them get rid of social evils. The effective projection of racism in the novel shows that the novelist; Ali A. M. Yeddi, is the Sudanese Alan Paton in his own way. He presented a racial structure of mindsets and a society and became like Alan Paton, Jorge Amado, Lima Barreto and Peter Abrahams who projected racism in their own ways. He made racism the main subject of the novel, took the reader back to some events of the

second world war and fitted into those catastrophic events, parallel imaginative events of a racial structure of a racial mindset which led itself to its own catastrophic fate.

Finally, it is important to remember that racism is a recurring topic in the two novels; 'A Racial Madness against Innocence' and 'The Legendary Whale' which are written by Ali till now. It seems that his delicate sensibility is very much harmed by the racial and tribal structure of the society to which he belongs that caused suffering in the Sudanese society. Therefore, he dedicated his writing to expose racism, artistically and effectively, to make people get rid of it.

## **Clinton's Death: A Case of Divine Retribution**

The final fate of Clinton and his guards in the novel shows how 'Divine Retribution' or what is known in eastern cultures; Hindusm or Buddhism, as 'Karma' works to establish justice against the culprits. Since we are dealing with the fate of Clinton and his guards and how they got what they deserve in such a way that makes the reader remember the above concepts, it is important to understand the essence and meaning of the two concepts; 'Divine Retribution' and 'Karma' which have some similarity, but they are not identical. 'Divine Retribution' as understood in Islam, believes in the hereafter, but 'Karma' does not believe in the hereafter, however, they agree that the wrong dower receives the punishment he deserves. The term 'Karma' in the Hindu or Buddhist philosophy, like the 'Divine Retribution', means that the person's actions determine his fate and he gets the consequences of those actions which he committed. If they are good, he will be rewarded and if they are bad, he will be punished. Thus, it can be said that both, the 'Divine Retribution' and 'Karma' are equivalent to Newton's concept which goes, 'Every action has a reaction'.

However, in Islam, the concept of 'Divine Retribution' has a wider meaning. It shows that there is a relation between the person's actions and his fate in this world and on the judgement day. It is important to know that, both, accountability for action and divine justice are well explained by many verses of Quran, but it does not call it Karma. Quran handled the issue of divine retribution exhaustively and whoever reads the concerned verses of Quran which handle this issue, will realize that Quran gave a meaning that has a wider concept than that of Karma. Thus, the concept of the divine retribution is clearer, more practical and more logical than that of the term Karma. Quran explained this issue through many verses such as:

"إِنَّمَا تُجْزَوْنَ مَا كُنتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ"

“Verily, you will only be recompensed according to your deeds.”

"فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ"

“So, whoever does a good deed equal to the weight of the minutest particle, will see it”,

"وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ"

“And whoever does an evil deed equal to the weight of the minutest particle, will see it”,

"ظَهَرَ الْفَسَادُ فِي الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ بِمَا كَسَبَتْ أَيْدِي النَّاسِ لِيُذِيقَهُمْ بَعْضَ الَّذِي عَمِلُوا لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْجِعُونَ"

“Mischief has appeared on land and sea because of (the deed) that the hands of men have earned, that (God) may give them a taste of some of their deeds: in order that they may turn back (from Evil)”,

"وَكُلَّ إِنْسَانٍ أَلْزَمْنَاهُ طَائِرَهُ فِي عُنُقِهِ وَنُخْرِجُ لَهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ كِتَابًا يَلْقَاهُ مَنْشُورًا"

“And [for] every person We have imposed his fate upon his neck. And We will produce for him on the Day of Resurrection a record which he will encounter spread open”,

"وَأَنْ لَّيْسَ لِلْإِنْسَانِ إِلَّا مَا سَعَى \* وَأَنَّ سَعْيَهُ سَوْفَ يُرَى \* ثُمَّ يُجْزَاهُ الْجَزَاءُ الْأَوْفَى"

“And that man can have nothing but what he does (good or bad), And that his deeds will be seen, then he will be recompensed with a full and complete recompense”,

"وَأَمْطَرْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ مَطَرًا فَانْظُرْ كَيْفَ كَانَ عَاقِبَةُ الْمُجْرِمِينَ"

“And We rained upon them a rain [of stones]. Then see how was the end of the criminals”,

"ثُمَّ بَعَثْنَا مِنْ بَعْدِهِم مُّوسَىٰ بِآيَاتِنَا إِلَىٰ فِرْعَوْنَ وَمَلَئِهِ فَظَلَمُوا بِهَا فَانْظُرْ كَيْفَ كَانَ عَاقِبَةُ الْمُفْسِدِينَ"



“Then We sent after them Moses with Our signs to Pharaoh and his establishment, but they were unjust toward them. So, see how was the end of the corrupters”,

"كَذَّبُوهُ فَجَعَلْنَاهُ وَمَنْ مَعَهُ فِي الْفُلْكِ وَجَعَلْنَاهُمْ خَلْفًا وَأَغْرَقْنَا الَّذِينَ كَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا فَانْظُرْ كَيْفَ فَكَانَ عُقُوبَةُ الْمُنْذَرِينَ"،

“And they denied him, so We saved him and those with him in the ship and made them successors, and We drowned those who denied Our signs. Then see how was the end of those who were warned”,

"وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ قَبْلِكَ إِلَّا رَجَالًا نُوحِي إِلَيْهِمْ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْقُرَىٰ أَفَلَمْ يَسِيرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ فَيَنْظُرُوا كَيْفَ كَانَ عُقُوبَةُ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ وَلَدَارُ الْآخِرَةِ خَيْرٌ لِلَّذِينَ اتَّقَوْا أَفَلَا تَعْقِلُونَ"

“And We sent not before you [as messengers] except men to whom We revealed from among the people of cities. So, have they not traveled through the earth and observed how was the end of those before them? And the home of the Hereafter is best for those who fear Allah; then will you not reason?”,

"إِنَّ الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَالَّذِينَ هَادُوا وَالنَّصَارَىٰ وَالصَّالِئِينَ مَنْ ءَامَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَعَمِلُوا صَالِحًا فَلَهُمْ أَجْرُهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ وَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ"

“Indeed, those who believed and those who were Jews or Christians or Sabeans [before Prophet Muhammad] - those [among them] who believed in Allah and the Last Day and did righteousness - will have their reward with their Lord, and no fear will there be concerning them, nor will they grieve”,

"وَلَوْ أَنَّهُمْ ءَامَنُوا وَاتَّقَوْا لَمَثُوبَةٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ خَيْرٌ لَّوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ"

“And if they had believed and feared Allah, then the reward from Allah would have been [far] better, if they only knew”,

"الَّذِينَ يُنْفِقُونَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ ثُمَّ لَا يُتَّبَعُونَ مَا أَنْفَقُوا مِنْهُ وَلَا أَدَّى لَهُمْ أَجْرُهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ وَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ"

“Those who spend their wealth in the way of Allah and then do not follow up what they have spent with reminders [of it] or [other]

injury will have their reward with their Lord, and there will be no fear concerning them, nor will they grieve”,

"قَدْ خَلَتْ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ سُنَنٌ فَسِيرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ فَانظُرُوا كَيْفَ كَانَ عَاقِبَةُ الْمُكَذِّبِينَ"

“Similar situations [as yours] have passed on before you, so proceed throughout the earth and observe how was the end of those who denied”,

"إِنْ مَا نُرِيَنَّكَ بَعْضَ الَّذِي نَعِدُهُمْ أَوْ نَتَوَفَّيَنَّكَ فَإِنَّمَا عَلَيْكَ الْبَلَاءُ وَعَلَيْنَا الْحِسَابُ"

“And whether We show you part of what We promise them or take you in death, upon you is only the [duty of] notification, and upon Us is the account”,

"مَا عِنْدَكُمْ يَنْفَدُ وَمَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ بَاقٍ وَلَنَجْزِيَنَّ الَّذِينَ صَبَرُوا أَجْرَهُمْ بِأَحْسَنَ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ"

“Whatever you have will end, but what Allah has is lasting. And We will surely give those who were patient their reward according to the best of what they used to do”,

"وَكُلَّ إِنْسَانٍ أَلْزَمْنَاهُ طَلْرِهٖ فِي عُنُقِهِ وَنُخْرِجُ لَهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ كِتَابًا يَلْقَاهُ مَنشُورًا"

“And [for] every person We have imposed his fate upon his neck, and We will produce for him on the Day of Resurrection a record which he will encounter spread open”,

"قَالَ الَّذِي ءَامَنَ يُقَوْمِ إِنِّي أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ مِّثْلَ يَوْمِ الْأَحْزَابِ"

“And he who believed said, "O my people, indeed I fear for you [a fate] like the day of the parties”,

"جَزَاؤُهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ جَنَّاتٌ عَدْنٌ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَدًا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ ذَلِكَ لِمَنْ خَشِيَ رَبَّهُ"

“Their reward with Allah will be gardens of perpetual residence beneath which rivers flow, wherein they will abide forever, Allah being pleased with them and they with Him. That is for whoever has feared his Lord”,

"وَلَنَذِيقَنَّهُمْ مِنَ الْعَذَابِ الْأَدْنَى دُونَ الْعَذَابِ الْأَكْبَرِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْجِعُونَ"

“And indeed, We will make them taste of the Penalty of this (life) prior to the supreme Penalty, in order that they may (repent and) return”,

"إِنْ يَمَسُّكُمْ قَرْحٌ فَقَدْ مَسَّ الْقَوْمَ قَرْحٌ مِّثْلُهُ ۚ وَتِلْكَ الْأَيَّامُ نُدَاوِلُهَا بَيْنَ النَّاسِ وَلِيَعْلَمَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَيَتَّخِذَ مِنْكُمْ شُهَدَاءَ ۗ وَاللَّهُ لَا يُحِبُّ الظَّالِمِينَ"

“If a sore touch you, a sore like it has touched people: these are days which we make to alternate amongst mankind that God may know who it is that believe, and may take from you witnesses, for God loves not the unjust”,

Such an exhaustive handling of the concept of the ‘Divine Retribution’ by Quran makes whoever reads the novel, ‘A Racial Madness against Innocence’ remembers the concept in its deep meaning if he had already read Quran before. The reader realizes that the work of the ‘Divine Retribution’ is clearly pronounced in the novel, ‘A Racial Madness against Innocence’, as Clinton got what he deserves at the end and if he were a real human being, he would face his punishment in the hereafter, too, but he is an imaginative character. During his life, he was abhorred by whoever comes across him because of his evilly deeds. Therefore, when he was killed, nobody was sorry for his death due to his evilly nature. The way he was killed is a clear embodiment of the role and work of the ‘Divine Retribution’ in establishing justice. During his life, Clinton was committing premeditated or deliberate crimes against an innocent boy. He banished Peter to a deserted island so as to kill him, but he has been rescued from death by Frank. Then, Clinton tried to shoot him, but he was rescued by the immediate interference of the forces of ‘Divine Retribution’. As Clinton was aiming his bullet towards the back of Peter, however, the bullets of the Japanese fighter plane which pierced the body of Clinton was faster than his bullet which was about to be shot towards the back of Peter. This is a real incarnation of ‘Divine Retribution’ in its most effective mode of working.

What makes the concept of the ‘Divine Retribution’ in Islam different from the concept of Karma is that Karma suggests that a predetermined fate forces a person to commit a bad action and then

he is driven for punishment. This is illogical because God never forces anybody to do a bad action and then punishes him for that otherwise this will be a kind of injustice whereas God is just and He never commits any injustice. Good and bad deed are committed by a person at his own will. It seems that the term Karma have relegated the concept of free will and bearing of responsibility to the margin. God gave man a system of living with promises of reward and punishment and made man not only free to act, but also bear the responsibility of his actions. Thus, Islam emphasizes on free will and bearing of the consequences of the actions that are generated from that free will whereas Karma believes in actions that are predetermined by God. In other words, in Islam, there is no predetermined fate in such cases because God will never force a human to fall in a sin, a crime or a wrong doing and then punish him otherwise God will appear to be unfair. Islam emphasizes that man has free will and not forced in his action nor is he fully authorized to be free just like two dishes of food are put before a man in a cold winter and he is hungry. One of the dishes is extremely cold and the other is extremely warm. He will eat from one of them and in that cold winter he will opt for the warm because if he opts for the cold he will fall ill and he will be responsible for his choice and the consequences of his action. Similarly, man is free in his choices and actions and the consequences of his actions may take place in this life or in the hereafter. Some people are neither rewarded nor are they punished in this world as God may delay rewarding or punishment till the judgement day. Therefore, we see many unfair people die a normal death whereas we see many good people die in such a way that wrenches the heart. Thus, the matter of delaying the reward and punishment till the judgment day or making them take place during life is clear and we see it in our daily life. In this regard, Quran says:

"وَلَوْ يُؤَاخِذُ اللَّهُ النَّاسَ بِظُلْمِهِمْ مَا تَرَكَ عَلَيْهَا مِنْ دَابَّةٍ وَلَكِنْ يُؤَخِّرُهُمْ إِلَىٰ أَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى فَإِذَا جَاءَ أَجْلُهُمْ لَا يَسْتَأْخِرُونَ سَاعَةً وَلَا يَسْتَقْدِمُونَ"

"If Allah were to hold the people for their injustices, He would not leave upon it a single creature, but He postpones them until an

appointed time. Then, when their time arrives, they will not delay it by one hour, nor will they advance it.”

"وَلَوْ يُؤَاخِذُ اللَّهُ النَّاسَ بِمَا كَسَبُوا مَا تَرَكَ عَلَى ظَهَرِهَا مِنْ دَابَّةٍ وَلَكِنْ يُؤَخِّرُهُمْ إِلَى أَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى فَإِذَا جَاءَ أَجْلُهُمْ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ بِعِبَادِهِ بَصِيرًا"

“And if Allah were to punish men for that which they earned, He would not leave a moving (living) creature on the surface of the earth, but He gives them respite to an appointed term, and when their term comes, then verily, Allah is Ever All Seen of His servants”

It is clear that those who were not punished or rewarded in this world, will be rewarded or punished in the hereafter that is why when a person who has not utilized what he has in good deed faces death, he requests God to return him to life so that he may devote what he has in doing good deeds. Quran says,

"حَتَّىٰ إِذَا جَاءَ أَحَدَهُمُ الْمَوْتُ قَالَ رَبِّ ارْجِعُونِ \* لَعَلِّي أَعْمَلُ صَالِحًا فِيمَا تَرَكْتُ كَلَّا إِنَّهَا كَلِمَةٌ هُوَ قَائِلُهَا وَمِنْ وَرَائِهِمْ بَرْزَخٌ إِلَى يَوْمِ يُبْعَثُونَ"

“Until, when death comes to one of them, he says: My Lord! Send me back, That I may do good in that which I have left behind. No! It is but a word that he speaks; and behind them is a barrier until the Day they are raised.”

However, some people like Clinton will not be given a chance of thinking such a thought. Death will come to them suddenly. Quran says,

"هَلْ يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَّا السَّاعَةَ أَنْ تَأْتِيَهُمْ بَغْتَةً وَهُمْ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ"

“Do they only wait for the Hour that it shall come upon them suddenly, while they perceive not”

It means that whatever man does, will remain waiting for reward or punishment by an undying God; either in this life or in the hereafter. In Islam there is a saying which goes,

"البر لا يبلى، والإثم لا ينسى، والديان لا يموت، فكن كما شئت، كما تدين تدان"

“Righteousness does not fade away, sin is not forgotten and judge does not die. Be as you wish, what goes around comes around”

As it is said earlier, in Islam, man's actions are not predetermined, but they are before him in their, both, good and bad form. Man is free to act, but he is responsible for the consequences of his actions. Clinton was free to act and he was feeling that he has the power to act in that way, but he did not give any consideration for the consequences of his deeds because he was thinking that he was above the earthly law, however, he was blind of the divine justice. The novel, “A Racial Madness against Innocence” revolves around the gruesome and criminal behaviors of Clinton against the innocent red Indian boy; Peter, and the family which adopted him. The boy suffered from Clinton's racial attitudes and deeds. Clinton traumatized the boy and many innocent Blacks and red Indians by kidnapping them and banishing them to a deserted island so that they may die of thirst, hunger, snake bites or get killed by a Japanese air or land raid. A worker cursed Clinton and wished him a death in the hands of the Japanese. He supplicated, “Oh, God, please show Clinton one day the death in the hands of a Japanese.” What Clinton had plotted against Peter and the workers, he himself got it as he was killed in a Japanese air raid. It seems that the supplication of the banished worker against Clinton worked and got Godly response. This means that the forces of the divine retribution responded to the supplication of that worker. It acted and executed Clinton in the way he deserves. The execution was not through the direct act of God, but through the indirect act of God in the form of devoting another oppressor; the Japanese, to kill Clinton and save the innocent boy and the remaining workers. Such indirect divine retribution is referred to in the Quranic verse which goes,

"قُلْ هُوَ الْقَادِرُ عَلَى أَنْ يَبْعَثَ عَلَيْكُمْ عَذَابًا مِّنْ فَوْقِكُمْ أَوْ مِنْ تَحْتِ أَرْجُلِكُمْ أَوْ يَلْبِسَكُمْ شِيْعًا وَيُذِيقَ بَعْضَكُمْ بَأْسَ بَعْضٍ ۗ انظُرْ كَيْفَ نُصَرِّفُ الْآيَاتِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَفْقَهُونَ"

“Say: He has power to send torment on you from above or from under your feet, or to cover you with confusion in party strife, and make you to taste the violence of one another.” See how variously

We explain the Ayat (proofs, evidences, lessons, signs, revelations, etc.), so that they may understand.”

Clinton got what he deserves because up to the last moment, he failed to understand that what he was doing was utterly wrong therefore he deserved that gruesome end perpetrated by the Japanese fighter plane. He tasted the violence of a force that is more powerful than him because he devoted his power to humiliate and kill those who were weaker than him. Nobody felt sorry for the death of Clinton. The reader feels sorry for the death of Bumble and the workers, but he does not feel sorry for the death of Clinton and his guards. This is compatible with the meaning of the Quranic verse which speaks about bad people's death. It goes,

"فَمَا بَكَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّمَاءُ وَالْأَرْضُ وَمَا كَانُوا مُنْظَرِينَ"

“And neither heaven nor earth shed a tear over them: nor were they given a respite (again)”

Even Nancy; Clinton's sister, did not feel sorry for his death and seems to be grateful for the Japanese to end her suffering which has been perpetrated by Clinton. She gave an address terming Clinton as cruel and considering him as an unfair man. Thus, what happened to Clinton was a strong case of true indirect divine retribution that puts an end to the gruesome injustice and oppression and makes the lovers of justice capable of breathing as they always believed that the lives of the Natives and the Blacks matter. Therefore, Clinton became an unforgettable character who underwent justice of the divine retribution. In this ways, direct and indirect divine retribution repeat themselves at the individual level and other levels, too. Those who understand and reason, will see such cases every day and therefore they should take lessons from them and move to improve their behavior towards others.

It can be said that the novel, “A Racial Madness against Innocence” is a story of ‘Divine Retribution.’ The course of the story shows a clear case of a man who rode his racial mindset, committed atrocities and at the end he got what he deserved. Other

characters; Nancy, Frank, Davisson, red Indians, Blacks and even the reader feel satisfied with the deserving end which Clinton got.



## **Aptness and Significance of the Title**

The title of any novel is extremely important. It gives the first impression about its content and tells the reader about the text and the author's message. It is not only a label, but also an extended metaphor of the novelist's view about his novel. It determines whether or not the reader will read the novel. Therefore, it is not phrased mechanically before the work of writing completes, it rather, has to be discovered while writing rather than contrived or pre-prepared because a great measure of significance resides within the title. A good title of a novel should set the tone of the novel, suggest its content, give a point-of-view and urge the reader to read it, picture its content, mentally, and affect his judgment about it. It should be apt, suitable, attractive, significant, reference, rhythmic, catchy, subtle, unique, unforgettable and searchable.

The title of the novel, "A Racial Madness against Innocence" complies with and fulfils all the requirements of a good and rather an excellent title. It is attractive, significant, reference, rhythmic, catchy, unique, descriptive, indicative, suggestive, layered in meaning, pronounceable and searchable, as well. In fact, it is well-phrased and beautifully said. It is accurate and rhythmic as well. Its rhythmic characteristic is clear from the fact that it has a unique combination of words. Moreover, everything such as the plot, the narration, the setting, the characters, the actions and the theme have been devoted in order to incarnate and prove the significance of the title and affirm its aptness. It is not a boring title, rather, it resonates with the reader and the book's genre. It embodies a racism melodrama and a real life novel. It tickles and piques the interest, curiosity and mind of the reader, creates anticipation and expectation about the course of the novel and makes it possible for the reader to glean what the novel is about. It is a provocative and suggestive title that reflects the content of the novel even before starting reading it because it indicates something of what the story is about. In other words, it is a reference to something relevant to the main theme of the novel. It means that it

says and implies its own content. It captures the intended reader and sets the mood of the major theme of the novel; racism, right from the early pages of the novel and displays the madness of the racist and the suffering of an innocent boy. Therefore, it became an optimal and apt title that catches the attention of the reader, develops reaction within him and urges him to read the novel.

It alludes to the evils that emanate from racial motives when directed particularly against innocent and weak people. The aptness and attractiveness of the title manifest themselves from the fact that it signifies a lot of meaning from its first sight and reflects the disastrous consequences of racism when directed against innocence. The racist character; Clinton, is the main focus in the novel who acted racially and madly against an innocent boy; Peter. It is he who generated racism and racial actions in the novel to the extent that made him a psychopathic racist and with his death, racism theme ended. He is a racial figure who has a chronic racial attitude against red Indians and Blacks. He was completely controlled by a kind of a racial madness that blinded his eyes, halted the functioning of his reasoning and made him obsessed only with pouring his racial antagonism on an innocent boy who has done nothing wrong to him. The way Clinton spoke about the boy and the way he acted against him display nothing except a manifestation of psychopathy and madness. His madness numbed the minds of his guards who were around him like wild dogs, therefore, they got influenced by him and became well known for their bad behavior. In fact, the whole course of the novel was made to manifest that racial madness against innocence.

The title of the novel, "A Racial Madness against Innocence" is based on its main theme. Thematically, the title provides a clue to the main theme and meaning of the novel. The course of the novel, effectively, generates the theme of mad racism against innocence though there are many other topics such as nobility, faithfulness, etc., that can be sub-themes. The novel delineates the mad racism of Clinton clearly and manifests racism, elaborately, and Clinton plays an important role in elaborating it. The beginning of the novel; the first chapter, initiates racism of the

society through the adult boys and adds to it the individual racism of Clinton during his short visit to Frank's house in San Francisco.

Clinton and racism are intertwined. Both, racism and Clinton became the center of the attention of the reader and the whole story revolves around them and the victims of, both, Clinton and his mad racism is the innocent boy; Peter. The course of the story shows that Clinton is the main culprit who is a racist to the borders of madness. Though he was in charge of administering the island and the military affairs of the island, his role in the novel manifested nothing except racism, criminality, cruelty, madness and mercilessness. The mad racial behaviors and actions of Clinton against the innocent boy make every reader feel disgust to racism and racists.

The choice of the title stresses the domination of mad racial acts throughout the novel and its manifestation in its most cruel and gruesome form. Thus, the title accurately nails the content or the main theme of the novel and creates the moral reaction of the reader against racism. The main concern of the novel is the racism that has been manifested through Clinton's behavior. When the critical reader examines the title of the novel and its theme, it becomes clear that the title is an apt and suitable one. 'Racial Madness' stands for the racism and excessive cruelty of Clinton who has been projected as a psychopathic racist person because of his unjustified criminal acts against Peter; the innocent boy. He was dominated by racism to the extent that he marginalized his administrative tasks and became busy only with targeting a red Indian boy who was innocent and did not do anything to him. He was the main perpetrator of racial behavior throughout the novel and many characters suffered from his racial actions. It is this kind of excessive racism that made Frank to consider Clinton to be mad. It caused the death and suffering of many characters in the novel. Consequently, racism made Clinton devoid of any humanity, morality or reasoning. The theme of racism has been crowned by the final fatal and deserving death of its perpetrator; Clinton. Thus, the title of the novel has already been suggested by Frank who termed Clinton as mad and the major theme of the novel is racism that has been directed against an innocent boy, therefore, the title

that has been set by the novelist is apt and suitable. It stands for the madness of Clinton who has been fully controlled by racism. He is a racist maniac who killed Bumble and put many characters into an abyss of suffering as a result of his racism. Madness, in its literal as well as psychological dimensions, became the main characteristic of Clinton's racism to the extent that whoever reads the novel will always bind the name: Clinton, with the terms: madness and racism.

To convey the theme of racism and foster the aptness of the title, the novel displayed the racism of Clinton which has no boundaries. Clinton was ready to commit the most gruesome crimes in order to implement his racial agenda. His racist behavior exposed the disastrous and destructive consequences of being a racist. It did not spare even the racist himself. Whoever has been a racist got annihilated and destroyed at the end of the novel by the divine retribution. The racism of Clinton and his guards made every character in the novel observe the mad behaviors perpetrated by Clinton and his guards. Some of the characters such as Peter and Bumble became the direct victims of Clinton's racism while some other characters fell as its indirect victims.

The title of the novel is apt. One could hardly imagine the aptness of the title or its intended theme without the mad behavior poured by Clinton on the innocent by; Peter. Racism made Clinton appear as mentally not a sound character who is ready to harm even his sister in order to carry out his racial acts. He was swept by racial motives to the extent that he killed a human, banished many people, caused the death of some of them and put many of them on the brink of death. Before his death, he was about to kill even Frank if he stands on his way to kill Peter. This is nothing, but madness itself. It is not only a cruel racism, but also a racism which has been dragged to the border of madness. It made Clinton a criminal who is ready to commit every crime in order to remain racial to the core. Nothing could stop him from doing anything so as to remain a racist. Racism motive turned within him into a chronic disease that whipped out his reasoning balance. He stands for the disease of racism in its most chronic, epidemic and criminal nature. This is the actual consequence of being a mad racist.

Clinton is a character who has been employed to project the theme of racism in a mad manner and foster the aptness of the title of the novel. The title displays and projects the theme of racism and the theme of the novel fosters the aptness of the title and thus it is an apt and significant title.

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### **About the Author:**

**Dr. Abdelrahman Mohammed Yeddi Elnoor** is a prominent writer, academician and critic. He was born in Elgolid district; North Sudan on 1<sup>st</sup> of June 1964. He got his early education in Khalwa; a form of Islamic education, then, he completed the primary and intermediate schools in Elgolid itself. Then, he completed the secondary school in Khartoum. Then, he joined Omdurman Islamic University in 1986. His aim was to study English language and literature, but against his will, he had been admitted in History Dept., therefore, after completing the first year in that Dept., he departed to India to study English language and literature. He completed the Bachelor of Arts; (English as a major paper), in 1990 from Pune University. Then, he completed Master of Arts; (English Literature as a major paper), in 1993 from Pune University. Then, he completed Ph.D. of English; (ELT), from BAMU in Aurangabad in 1997.

**Dr. Abdelrahman Mohammed Yeddi Elnoor** worked in the field of translation in the Persian Gulf. He has climbed the job grades till he became Translation Expert. Moreover, after his return to Sudan, he worked as Associate Professor in the College of Languages and Translation in Sudan University of Science and Technology till he was dismissed because he wrote and published an article title: “Marketing Academic Degrees in Sudanese Universities: A Testimony for Allah” which exposed the crooked academic ways of the corrupt stakeholders.

After a prolonged and deep reading, studying and researching in the references and books of those who call themselves Sunnis, he shifted from the so-called Sunna Creed, to Shiism; allegiance to the Progeny PBU them; the

true followers of Quran and the Sunna of the Prophet PBUH and his progeny. He has many written works which explain various aspects of this shift and no Mullah could respond, scientifically, to what he has written in this regard.

He is a proficient writer, deep-sighted academician and sarcastic as well as stinging critic. He has written many books and articles. Some of them are in English and some of them are in Arabic. They cover aspects such as education, ELT, literary criticism, history, religion, politics, short stories and other intellectual issues. Many of them are available in the libraries of more than 160 universities all over the world and also in many international national libraries such as Congress Library in the US and Russian National Library. They are also available online on many websites include the author's own website: <https://yeddibooks.com>. The following are lists which include some of his works:

**Books:**

1. Tayeb Salih's Season of Migration to the North: An Ideo-Literary Evaluation, (English Version)
2. Tayeb Salih's Season of Migration to the North: An Ideo-Literary Evaluation, (Arabic Version)
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